# The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XI. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY, MARCH 27, 1870. NEW SERIES. NO. 549.


## WASHINGTON.

**San Domingo to be Annexed by Joint Resolution.**

**Further Investigation of Tennessee Affairs.**

**Radicals Apprehensive of the Result in Connecticut.**

**Strader of Ohio Keeps His Seat.**

**Etc., Etc., Etc.**

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE ACQUISITION OF SAN DOMINGO.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The indications are so strong that the San Domingo treaty will not be ratified that the Administration, it is said, intends to resort, in case of failure, to a proposition to be made in Congress to annex San Domingo to the United States by a joint resolution, as was done in the case of Texas. Quite a number of Senators favorable to the treaty were again in conference with the President to-day, and no effort will be spared to secure success in the Senate.

TENNESSEE RECONSTRUCTION.

The Reconstruction Committee to-day resumed the investigation into the condition of affairs in Tennessee, and both sides were heard. Secretary of State Fletcher concluded his statement from Thursday, and declared that so numerous were the outrages the interventions of the Government to protect the people and their property was necessary. Colonel Thurston, of Nashville, a Republican, and formerly of the staff of Gen. G. H. Thomas, appeared and made a speech to the committee, in which he presented an array of facts and arguments in complete refutation of the statement made by Fletcher and other interventionists. He declared that much of the alleged outrages occurred nearly a year ago; that Tennessee, on the whole, was about as peaceable as any Northern State; that every little disturbance was greatly magnified, and that so far as he was aware the stories that Union men and ex-Federal soldiers have been ordered to leave the State are utterly false. The committee have not yet concluded taking testimony, but next week will be able to decide whether they shall report a bill for Congressional intervention. The impression is that the intervention scheme is dead. Senator elect Cooper, after seeing the President and Congressmen, expresses that belief.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

A delegation of Connecticut Republicans are here to see if Georgia and Texas cannot possibly be admitted and the Fifteenth amendment proclamation issued next week, so that the 1,500 colored voters can participate in the election one week from Monday. If this is not done they fear that they will lose the State, as the Democratic estimate now is that it will be carried by 1,000 anti-Radical majority. The President has been implored to do something, but he says that he cannot legally issue the proclamation till Georgia and Texas are admitted. The Connecticut negroes have been provisionally registered.

THE FUNDING BILL

is developing more opposition. It came out to-day that with the single exception of the feature of the bill requiring national banks to exchange their bonds, all the provisions of the measure are covered by existing laws. Secretary Boutwell says he is aware of that, but that he prefers fresh legislation. He regards the section requiring the banks to exchange their bonds as the life of the bill, and will oppose to the end any modification of it.

CUBAN LOBBY INVESTIGATION.

The Sub-Judiciary Committee of the House, acting under a resolution to inquire if corrupt and intimidating influences had been attempted with members of Congress, commenced yesterday and to-day to investigate the Cuban lobby. Deweese, the expelled member from North Carolina, and Brooks, who bought Whittemore's cadetship, were examined. The former testified to representing the Cubans here and the latter to having written pamphlets and articles for the Washington Chronicle in favor of the recognition of Cuba, and to having been paid for the same with Cuban bonds. He denied having ever handed any of these to any newspaper correspondent here. Deweese testified to having sold one bond for a few dollars. The evidence disappointed the committee.

CINCINNATI ELECTION CASE.

The House Sub-Election Committee have decided in the contested election case of Eggleston against Strader, of the First Ohio District, unanimously in favor of Strader, who is the sitting member. Under the new rule, the committee report direct to the House, and the report being unanimous, will undoubtedly be ratified. He is the first Democratic member who has had a decision in his favor.

## NEW YORK.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The money market was easy at 4@5 per cent. on call and 7@8 per cent. on prime business notes.

THE WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT

shows an increase of $804,083 in loans, $256,505 in specie, and $93,890 in deposits. The legal-tenders are decreased $89,357, and circulation $25,169.

THE GOLD MARKET

opened at 111¾ and declined to 111⅜ at the close at 3 p. m. The rates paid for carrying were 4, 4½, 3, 3½, and 2 per cent. to flat. After the Board adjourned sales were made at 111⅜@111½, closing at 5:30 p. m. at 111⅜@111½.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

less firm, but without change.

STOCKS

heavy and declined.

[To the Associated Press.]

SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A preliminary meeting of prominent citizens was held last evening to make arrangements for holding a public meeting of those opposed to voting away the public money for the support of sectarian schools. A committee of arrangements was appointed, who resolved to hold a meeting on Wednesday evening next. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Schenck, Hiram Ketchum, Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. E. Dodge and other well-known speakers are expected to deliver addresses.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR KOOP

was brought up to-day on a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Blatchford in the United States Court. Blatchford decided that the United States had power to remove the case from the State courts. The sheriff accordingly handed over Koop to the United States Marshal's custody, and he gave bail in ten thousand dollars.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

The Evening Post editorially urges turning Alaska into a penal colony.

ACCIDENT TO H. G.

As Horace Greeley was leaving a Broadway horse-car last evening at the corner of 17th street, a horse and light wagon knocked him down and injured his left ankle severely. He is expected to be out in a day or two.

THE YOUNG DEMOCRACY.

There was a meeting of the Young Democracy to-night, at which prominent members of that wing of the party made addresses. Resolutions were adopted denouncing their opponents and calling upon the people of this city to overthrow those Democrats who acted with the Republicans at Albany.

Commissioner Osborn has declined to reduce the bail of Wolff & May, importers, charged with smuggling of an immense character.

MISS TENNESSEE CLAFLIN.

Jas. B. Lake, a Chicago grocer, has received a verdict of $12,570 in the Marine Court against Miss Tennessee Claflin in a suit instituted on a judgment rendered in the Supreme Court of Chicago in 1867.

RELEASED.

An order was received to-day at the District Attorney's office from the Secretary of the Treasury directing the release of the property of Gordon, Fellows & McMillan.

## NEW ORLEANS.

**Appointments Under the New City Charter.**

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—Gov. Warmoth has made the following appointments under the new city charter: Major J. H. Oglesby, Administrator of Finance; John S. Walters, Administrator of Accounts; Alfred Shors, Administrator of Commerce; S. C. Embly, Administrator of Water Works and Public Buildings; Bernard Sauce (colored), Administrator of Assessments; Louis F. Delossiois (colored), Administrator of Police; E. W. Pierce, Administrator of Improvements; J. R. West, the Mayor, and seven administrators, will compose the Council, with legislative power conferred upon the Boards of Aldermen and assistant Aldermen by the old charter. The organization of these various departments is left to the Council, which also has power to elect a Secretary, City Attorney, City Engineer and six Recorders, one for each district. Four of the administrators were recommended by an electoral jury of citizens, and Mr. Oglesby was a member of the jury.

## ST. LOUIS.

**St. Louis Pacific Railroad Injunction.**

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The directors are holding a primary meeting to-night to consider the injunction granted by the Circuit Court to-day to restrain certain stockholders of the Pacific railroad from subdividing their stock so as to cast illegal votes at the election for four directors next Monday. The court required from the petitioners a bond for a quarter of a million dollars that the effect of the injunction would not work detrimental to the interest of competent voters.

## CONGRESS.

**Forty-first Congress—2d Session.**

HOUSE............WASHINGTON, March 26.

GENERAL DEBATE.

The House met for general debate only. Speeches were made by Mr. Hay against the protective system and in favor of a large reduction of the impost duties and internal taxation; by Mr. Strickland in advocacy of the protection of lumber and copper; by Mr. Bird in favor of advancing the farming interests as the best means of insuring the prosperity of the whole community; by Mr. Hill in favor of protecting American products, especially pig iron; by Messrs. Burdell, Whitcher, and Donley on behalf of the protective system.

At half-past four the House adjourned.

## NASHVILLE.

**Reconstruction—Correspondence Between Butler and Senter—The Election Yesterday.**

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, March 26.—Governor Senter this afternoon received the following dispatch from Ben Butler, Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee:

I am instructed by the Reconstruction Committee to respectfully request that you appear before them, that they may be informed as to what legislation may be necessary to meet the difficulties pointed out to the President.

To this Governor Senter responded:

I have been confined to [illegible] by sickness. Will comply with your request as soon as my health will permit.

The Governor will probably start for Washington on Monday or Tuesday. This augurs well for the overthrow of the destructionists, as Senter will undoubtedly use his whole influence against the project of interfering with the State Government. The farthest he will go is in asking for Federal troops to assist him in preserving the peace.

The Banner has received election returns from all parts of the State, which render certain that the new constitution is ratified by perhaps thirty thousand majority. The Radicals elected their sheriff in this county by a good majority, owing to the fact that there were over half a dozen Conservative candidates. He is the present incumbent, and made an excellent officer.

## FOREIGN.

[BY CABLE TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

THE IRISH PEACE BILL.

LONDON, March 26.—The Saturday Review, in an article on the Irish Peace bill, remarks: "While that measure reduces the penalties it makes them summary and certain."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The Times, in controverting the arguments of President Grant, deprecates the injury done to American commerce by the rebel cruisers.

The Spectator ridicules President Grant's desire to construct a mercantile navy with Federal funds.

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been very stormy for the past day or two. Several inches of snow fell last night and it is still snowing. The telegraph service is consequently deranged.

PERUVIAN LOAN—EDUCATIONAL.

A new Peruvian guano loan will be introduced on the market in a few days.

John Stuart Mill has written a communication on the education bill. He objects to the measure, chiefly because it requires religion to be taught to the minority at the expense of all.

SUBSERVIENCY OF THE FRENCH COURT.

The correspondents of the English newspapers at Tours, with singular unanimity, comment on the subserviency of the court to the Emperor's supposed sympathy with Prince Bonaparte.

THE BOAT RACE.

Experts find no promise of an interesting boat race in the present practice of the two University crews.

AN INDIAN CONFLAGRATION.

A telegram from Bombay reports a terrible conflagration in the town of Comptah, near Nagpoor, in the Presidency of Bengal. Over 300 houses and 2,500 bales of cotton were destroyed. Loss immense.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Barry, member for Cork county, moved an amendment to the bill for the preservation of peace in Ireland, requiring one warning to seditious journals. This was adopted.

An amendment limiting the operation of the act to March, 1871, was rejected.

Several amendments were offered to the Irish Land bill, which were generally adopted.

The bill then passed.

The House then adjourned.

FRANCE.

THE ROYAL MURDER TRIAL.

PARIS, March 26.—The Procureur-General made his argument in the court at Tours to-day. He opened with an energetic denunciation of the political party to which Victor Noir belonged. He made frequent reference to the Marseillaise. Nearly all the evidence of the prosecution was set aside by the Procureur, who, however, demands the condemnation of the Prince because the shooting was not in self-defense. The Prince was much excited during the delivery of the argument. Leroux and Demange, counsel for the defense, both denounced the Marseillaise. The court meets to-morrow, when a verdict is expected.

IRELAND.

IRISH CHURCH CONVENTION.

DUBLIN, March 26.—The Irish Church Convention, in session here, after a warm debate, decided to invest a portion of their funds in American and other foreign securities.

ITALY.

RIOTERS DISPERSED—TUMULT AT BOLOGNA.

FLORENCE, March 26.—Advices from Pavia report that the rioters have been dispersed. A tumult occurred at Bologna, but tranquility has been restored.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, evening, March 26.—Consols for money 93¼, on account 93⅜; American securities quiet; '65s 89¾, '62s 90⅝, '67s 89½, 10-40s 86¾. Erie 21¼, Illinois Central 116½. A. and G. W. 28¾. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Cotton market quiet; middling uplands 11⅜d., Orleans 11¼d. Sales of 10,000 bales. California white wheat 9s 3@9s 4d; red Western 8s@8s 1d; winter, 8s 9d@8s 10d. Flour, 19s 6d. Corn, 28s. Oats, 2s. 5d. Provisions—Pork 91s 6d. Beef, 104s 6d. Lard 63s. Cheese, 69s. Bacon, 56s.

LONDON, March 26.—Tallow 45s 9d. Sugar 39s 3d. Refined petroleum dull at 1s 8¾d. Linseed oil dull.

FRANKFORT, March 25.—Bonds closed firm at 95¼.

ANTWERP, March 25.—Petroleum closed at 55½, with a declining tendency.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, March 26—Arrived out—Nova Scotia. The steamship Tyrian, from New York for Palermo, arrived out.

## TENNESSEE.

**Result of the Election—Colored Protest Against Intervention—Governor Senter Summoned to Washington.**

NASHVILLE, March 26.—An election for the ratification of the new Constitution and choice of county officers took place to-day. In Nashville everything passed off quietly, and a heavy vote was polled notwithstanding a steady rain.

Dispatches received by the Banner indicate the ratification of the new constitution by a decided majority, but little opposition being made outside of East Tennessee, and the Conservatives claim for Tennessee the credit of being the first State to adopt universal suffrage without regard to color, and incorporating it in its organic law.

Allen Nickerson, of Hamilton, and William Porter, of Knox, representatives to the Nashville colored convention that sent a committee to Washington, publish cards against Congressional interference and disclaiming any knowledge of crimes against their race.

Governor Senter received to-day a dispatch from Gen. Butler, inviting him to Washington to testify before the reconstruction committee touching the condition of affairs in Tennessee. He has been confined to his room several days with pneumonia, but will probably leave for Washington on Monday.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—The State election to-day passed off quietly. Not a single disturbance. Owing to splitting of the ticket it will require an official count to determine the result.

**Another Municipal Muddle.**

UTICA, N. Y., March 26.—At 12:15 this morning Deputy Sheriff Donaldson served a Recorder's writ on the besieging police at the Mansion House, and all were taken in custody. At 11 o'clock the ten aldermen from the Mansion House went to the City Hall. Mayor McQuade called the Common Council to order at once, when Alderman Nay moved to adjourn, and the motion was carried—10 to 8. No bodily violence during the night, but much excitement prevails.

**Cincinnati Democratic Nominations.**

CINCINNATI, March 26.—The Democratic city convention assembled this morning at Arbeiter Hall, and nominated the following officers: Clerk of the Police Court, Larkin McHugh; Street Commissioner, Theodore Chambers; Trustee of Water Works, H. A. Bowman; Director of City Infirmary, M. Lichtenthal.

**Executions at Matanzas.**

HAVANA, March 26.—At Matanzas yesterday the three brothers, Rivero, and a man named Garcia were tried for furnishing supplies to Arrendondo's band, and were executed.

A severe engagement has occurred near Los Tunis. No particulars.

## THE CHANCERY COURT AFFAIR.

**Chancellor Cochran's Opinion in Regard to the Effect of the Supersedeas.**

**What was Done in the Court of Common Pleas.**

The Chancery Court was again crowded yesterday to hear the opinion of Judge Cochran as to the effect of the supersedeas which came from the Court of Appeals to him and his Commissioner, and also to hear his reply to the response of Commissioner Smith refusing to obey the order to vacate the Commissioner's rooms. The court met at 10 o'clock, and the Chancellor immediately thereafter read his opinion, which was as follows:

In the matter of the Rule against Thomas P. Smith to open the Commissioner's Office and permit the Commissioner of the Court to occupy the same.

The response of Thomas P. Smith in the matter having been filed on the 25th inst. and submitted, and the court being advised, now renders the following opinion:

Besides the other matters relied on by the response, the respondent pleads that he has taken an appeal from the order of this court, made on the 19th inst., removing him from the office of Commissioner of this court, and also from the order made the same day appointing Robert Cochran to that office; and that he has obtained a supersedeas on said appeal; that the aforesaid orders have been superseded by the Appellate Court, and that all persons and courts are required by law to render obedience thereto; that, therefore, the said orders are [illegible] until they shall be affirmed or the appeal dismissed.

The certificate of supersedeas is filed with the response, the mandatory part whereof reads as follows: "Wherefore the appellee and all others are hereby commanded to [illegible] said judgment."

The question now to be determined is, What is the legal effect and operation of the supersedeas?

The counsel of respondent refer to the case of Yocum vs. Moore, 4 Bibb, 221. In that case the court below dismissed the complainant's bill some days after it had dissolved his injunction, and the Court of Appeals held that, whilst an appeal was pending and the judgment suspended, the Circuit Court could not properly award writs of possession. The main judgment superseded was the dismissal of the bill, but the Appellate Court said both orders were made at the same term, were both intimately connected in their relations to the same matter, and the plaintiffs, by manifesting their right to the land, the main subject of contest, would necessarily show themselves entitled to relief against the judgments in ejectment. The appeal, therefore, under these circumstances, whilst it suspends the decree as to the main subject, should also suspend the operation of the orders made during the same term incidental and relating to the principal matter in contest.

I quote fully from this case for the reason that it is considered the strongest in favor of the respondent's position, of all that are referred to. In that case the injunction was dissolved on one day of term, and at a subsequent day of the same term the bill was dismissed. If the injunction had been dissolved and the bill dismissed at the same time, the case would have been so clear that the order dissolving the injunction was superseded that it would never have been questioned. But it will be observed that the question was not as to the effect of the supersedeas upon the judgment of the court, but the question was, whether the appeal and supersedeas operated in any manner whatever on the order dissolving the injunction was superseded. And, undoubtedly, the opinion of the Court of Appeals was correct. But if the writ of possession had been issued and executed before the supersedeas took effect, the supersedeas would not have given the plaintiff the right to a restoration of the land. This case, therefore, does not sustain the position assumed, but if well considered, will strongly tend to another conclusion.

The case of Helm vs. Boone, 6 J. J. M., 352, only declares what was well-known before that opinion was rendered, and has always since been undisputed; that "an appeal has the effect to terminate the action of the inferior tribunal in the cause until the appeal is disposed of." But this still does not reach the question. Nor is it considered that the other decisions of the Court of Appeals referred to are pertinent.

Tomlin's dictionary, article on restitution, is referred to and the authorities therein cited. The court has not examined the dictionary or the authorities, not because the principle claimed to be established by them would not be pertinent on the subject, but because considering such was the law in former times, or now in other countries, the Kentucky authorities are unmistakably the other way. And the only decisions of our own Court of Appeals directly on the subject are so direct and positive that no room is left for doubt.

In the case of Runyon vs. Bennett, 4 Dana, 599, the question as to the retroactive effect of a supersedeas was definitely settled. In that case, upon a judgment in ejectment, a writ of *habere facias* had been issued and fully executed before the certificate of supersedeas from the Clerk of the Court of Appeals had been filed in the office of the clerk of the court which rendered the judgment and where the judgment remained of record and before the summons from the Court of Appeals had been delivered to the sheriff who executed the writ of *habere facias*. The Circuit Court, on motion of Bennett, the defendant in the writ, quashed the writ and return of execution therein, and gave judgment of restitution in favor of Bennett on the sole ground that the writ had been issued after the date of the certificate of supersedeas. And the Court of Appeals decided that the action of the Circuit Court in so doing was erroneous, and said as follows:

"The Court said that 'a supersedeas suspends the efficacy of a judgment, but does not, like a reversal, annul the judgment itself. Its object and effect are to suspend future proceedings and not to undo what is already done. It has no retroactive operation so as to deprive the judgment of its force and authority from the beginning, but only suspends them after and while it is in self effectual.'"

See to the same effect the case of Hord vs. Bodley, 1 J. J. M., 50. Now what is the result of the application of these principles to the question in hand?

The supersedeas commands all persons, and particularly the appellee, to stay proceedings in the judgment or order removing the respondent from the office of Commissioner, and also on the judgment or order appointing Robert Cochran to that office. But each of these orders has already been executed. Nothing remains to be done to perfect the action of the court in removing the one or in appointing the other. These orders had fully performed their whole office when entered of record, and the record was signed by the court. They are not annulled by the supersedeas. The action of the court has not been undone. In the language of the Court of Appeals, "what is already done cannot be undone by the supersedeas." It follows therefore that, until the said orders shall be reversed or annulled by some court having authority to do so, they must be regarded and respected by all persons as the lawful, valid orders of the court having jurisdiction and authority to make them, and their effect when made was immediately to operate as the removal of one and the appointment of the other officer.

The respondent was out of office immediately when the order for his removal was made, and Mr. Cochran was in office as soon as he qualified after the order was made appointing him. The supersedeas can no more give to Mr. Smith the right to be restored to the office than a supersedeas can give the right to a defendant in ejectment to be restored to possession of land taken from him by a writ of possession, before the supersedeas operated.

And now shall the work of this court stop and justice be delayed to parties until, after the lapse of months, the Court of Appeals may decide that the order of this court in removing the respondent was void and of no effect, or otherwise? The idea is preposterous. It cannot and will not be entertained a single instant by the court. The duties to be discharged by the Commissioner of this court and his deputies will not be required of them, under the orders appealed from, but under other orders made and to be made, and having no connection with or reference to the orders of removal, and the object of which will not be to perfect or execute the order of removal or appointment, but simply to transact the ordinary business of the court.

The response, therefore, so far as it relies upon the supersedeas, is adjudged to be insufficient. It is adjudged insufficient in so far as he pleads that he is yet the Commissioner of this court, and relies thereupon. That portion of his response which pleads that the order of this court removing him from the office of Commissioner, and the order appointing Robert Cochran to said office, are illegal and void, is adjudged to be insufficient.

But the respondent denies that he ever held the rooms in question under the order of this court, or by its permission, and avers that this court has not, nor never had, any right, control, or jurisdiction over said rooms. And the court is not now sufficiently advised about this matter, and it may be necessary to hear proof on this subject in order to render a just judgment. It is therefore ordered that the rule be respited for two weeks.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Cochran appeared, by counsel, and amended his answer to the petition of Smith by inserting a copy of the supersedeas. Smith also amended his petition by inserting in the praying part a prayer "that the defendant be, by the judgment of the court, deprived of the office of Commissioner of the Louisville Chancery Court, and that the plaintiff be adjudged entitled thereto and reinstated therein," which amendment was made by interlineation. It was argued that this case should be submitted, for trial on the law and facts, to the court, without the intervention of a jury, and it was set for trial on the 4th day of April next.

In the Chancery Court, the counsel for Smith moved for a rehearing on the whole matter transacted there, when the Chancellor said he would take time to consider.

And thus stands the Chancery Court imbroglio for the present.

## CITY POLITICS.

**Capt. D. S. Martin.**

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

Of the several gentlemen named in connection with the office of Jailer, there is not one more worthy and deserving than Capt. D. S. Martin, corner Ninth and Broadway, who is now for the first time publicly announced as a candidate for that position. Capt. Martin is a most excellent gentleman, a fine business man, of popular manners and great energy, has filled responsible positions, and always creditably and honorably, and will make a faithful and valuable officer. I beg to commend his claims to the consideration of voters at the August election. JEFFERSON.

**Mortuary Report.**

The following is the mortuary report for the week ending March 26, 1870:

HEALTH OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, March 26, 1870.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apoplexy | 1 | Meningitis tub. | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 1 | Old Age | 2 |
| Consumption | 4 | Ovariotomy | 1 |
| Convulsion | 1 | Parotitis | 1 |
| Disease of heart | 1 | Peritonitis | 1 |
| Diarrhea ch. | 1 | Pneumonia | 6 |
| Dropsy | 1 | Small-pox | 1 |
| Dysentery | 1 | Still-born | 3 |
| Measles | 1 | Typhoid fever | 2 |
| Meningitis cerebral | 1 | Typhoid pneumonia | 1 |
| Unknown | 9 | | |
| Total | | | 45 |

SEX.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Male | 22 | Female | 23 |

COLOR.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White | 32 | Black | 13 |

AGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Under 2 years | 17 | 2 to 6 years | 4 |
| 5 to 10 years | 1 | 10 to 20 years | 3 |
| 20 to 30 years | 4 | 30 to 40 years | 5 |
| 40 to 50 years | 6 | 50 to 60 years | 3 |
| 60 to 70 years | 4 | 70 and over | 1 |

NATIVITY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| America | 35 | Germany | 8 |
| Ireland | 2 | | |
| Without medical attention | | | 10 |

C. B. BLACKBURN, M. D., Sec'y Board of Health.

**The Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company.**

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

NEW YORK, March 23, 1870.

I have read with much interest, and not a little amusement, your articles on rubber hose, but in your issue of March 15th I notice the *herculean efforts* of Messrs. Wilkes & Dillingham to enlighten the people, while they exhibit their *utter want of intelligence and regard for the truth.*

I have heretofore refrained to reply to long-winded articles, manufactured out of whole cloth for "buncum," and desire this note simply to correct false statements, made through ignorance or to perpetrate *willful fraud.* I would first state that the method of adding an additional ply to the ends of hose was introduced first to public use by the late firm of Benedict, Torrey & Twombly, of which I was a member. The credit of this improvement was STOLEN by the New York Rubber Company.

Second. The covering of the ends with rubber was used and abandoned in our factory years ago for the reason that mildew and rot would take place from either of three causes: first, the moisture absorbed by the cloth while in process of vulcanization by the application of steam at about 250 degrees Fahrenheit, and 60 pounds per square inch; second, by being saturated with water *wherever the outer coating of rubber is worn off;* third, by exposure at the ends, as stated by these *experts* in the manufacture of rubber—Messrs. Wilkes & Dillingham.

The *"great inducement"* offered by these gentlemen, in furnishing the hose with the extra ply in the ends, first introduced by us without *bombast,* is simply a self-evident *farce,* and the *"certain valuable patents"* claimed by the *great monopoly* (self constituted) sink into insignificance, when, from its superiority, our "Patent Combination Fire Hose" *commands a higher price by twenty-five per cent., and probably with larger sales since its introduction than those of the monopolists combined.*

The candid truth is that this overbearing trio have banded together to crush out enterprise and competition by every device, but which in the case of the "Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co." *has proved an utter failure.*

The article to which this is a reply winds up with an italicized *reference to a letter from the New York Rubber Company, permitting a, (see 20).* Why this resort to *trickery?* Why not try the *experiment* on a section of fifty feet? *Any fireman will answer.*

Permit me to say in conclusion:

First—We use the same quality of cotton duck as the monopolists; but we strengthen same by *crossing the plies,* which process prevents a long rent when bursted, and which is covered by letters patent.

Second—Our couplings are *two and a half inches in the clear*—not two and a quarter, as stated by Messrs. Wilkes & Dillingham.

Third—We *always strengthen the ends* by an *extra ply,* which idea was *willfully stolen* by the New York Rubber Co., who claim this novelty as their own invention.

Fourth—*We will* apply rubber or metallic caps, if required, but we consider them of no account.

Fifth—We refer to the certificates of scientific men, as contained in our circular, that our preservative patents are invaluable, and that *all rubber hose will decay without* the introduction of these chemicals. In proof of this we have delivered to the Metropolitan Fire Department of New York 29,700 feet since December 1, 1868, *and none has been returned to the repair-yard for repairs.* See certificate of the superintendent.

Sixth—Sometime since we forwarded to Messrs. Bondurant, Lewis & Gage a section, fifty feet, of our two and a half inch four-ply patent combination hose from our stock. Now I dare Messrs. Wilkes & Dillingham to give to his Honor the Mayor consent to select from the hose just delivered a section of fifty feet, two and a half inch four-ply hose, and then that his Honor shall *cause to be buried both pieces in warm, damp earth* for ten months, or even six, when he shall submit both sections to competitive test, the result to be published to the world. Lest objection be made to the section delivered by us, Messrs. Wilkes & Dillingham may select a length of fifty feet from our stock on hand. Each party shall deposit with his Honor the Mayor five hundred dollars, *and the loser shall forfeit* the amount so deposited, and the same shall be given to the poor of Louisville.

*In imitation of Messrs. Wilkes & Dillingham we italicise the fact that the price of our Patent Combination Hose is $1 60 per foot net cash.*

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM A. TORREY,

Manager of the Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Co., 9 and 11 Park Place, New York.

Herewith are the certificates referred to:

NEW YORK, February 14, 1870.

*William A. Torrey, Esq., Manager:*

SIR—The following is our report on the "Patent Combination Hose" manufactured by your company, and submitted to us for examination:

The perishability of hose to water under the enormous pressure to which it is almost always subjected when used for extinguishing fires, and the impossibility of drying it thoroughly when once moistened, will necessarily cause it to deteriorate and finally to burst. The only means of overcoming this evil is by the use of preservative materials in manufacturing the hose. This is accomplished by you in the most satisfactory manner, as we have convinced ourselves by a careful inspection of the processes used in your factory, and from our knowledge of the materials employed in making the hose, we fully believe that you have accomplished what was so long a great desideratum; namely, the making of a hose of far greater strength and durability than has ever been known before.

Yours respectfully,

[redacted] JOHN TORREY, Chief Assayer U. S. Assay Office.

C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., School of Mines, Columbia College, N. Y.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIR YARD, NEW YORK, December 24, 1869.

*Mr. Wm. A. Torrey:*

DEAR SIR—You desire to know [illegible] there in this department.

We have in use about 49,800 feet of this hose in good condition, and still reliable for our severe service. Since you have made your last improvement, none of this hose has been returned for repairs.

My opinion of its merits remains unchanged since my report of Dec. 2, 1868.

Respectfully, H. A. GILBERTSON, Superintendent of Repairs.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, FIREMEN'S HALL, 127 & 129 Mercer St., NEW YORK, Dec. 23, 1867.

*Messrs. Benedict, Torrey & Twombly:*

GENTLEMEN: I have no hesitancy in giving my unqualified testimonial to the merits of your "Combination Hose."

From a trial of many months in this Department, and a still longer test in some others in different States, it has proved itself the cleanest and strongest, if not the most durable, yet invented.

So well satisfied am I of its merits, that its recommendation for general use in this Department has already been given to the committee having in charge that branch of material.

Very respectfully yours,

ALEXANDER SHALER, President.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7, 1870.

*Mr. Wm. A. Torrey, Manager:*

DEAR SIR: I have no occasion to change my opinion of your Hose, as expressed in my communication of December 23, 1867.

Yours respectfully,

ALEXANDER SHALER, President Metropolitan Fire Department.

METROPOLITAN FIRE DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK, January 3, 1870.

*Mr. William A. Torrey, Manager:*

DEAR SIR—From my long experience in this department, I feel justified in adding my certificate of recommendation to your "Patent Combination Hose," and would be pleased to have you refer to me at any time.

Yours respectfully, JOSEPH L. PERLEY, Chief Engineer Metropolitan Fire Department.

**Sales of Real Estate.**

From various indications, we are compelled to believe that there will be heavier transactions in real estate during the spring and summer months than have ever been known in Louisville. The rapid increase of our city is attracting the attention of capitalists both at home and abroad, and the low prices of property here—lower than in any city of like population on the continent—has impressed them with the belief that no city in the West now offers such large returns for investments as this. The various public sales this month have all been largely attended, bidding has been brisk and spirited, and prices show a decided upward tendency. The following list of sales during the present month by Messrs. Pearson & Meddis (which are only a portion of their transactions) will give the reader some idea of the value of property in various portions of the city:

| | |
|---|---|
| 26¾ by 105, with improvements, on Third street, between Main and the river, to Wm. Kendrick, trustee | $9,750 00 |
| 19 10-12 by 107, on Carter's alley, to Robt. Nock | 416 50 |
| 26¼ by 99, northwest corner Main and Hancock, to John Reidling, at $77 | 2,021 25 |
| 26¼ by 99, Main street, between Jackson and Hancock, to J. W. Bryant, at $50 | 1,312 50 |
| 52⅝ by 99, Main, between Jackson and Hancock, with improvements, to L. Nock | 5,000 00 |
| 17½ by 99, southwest corner Washington and Hancock, with improvements, to John Woodeeling | 2,500 00 |
| 17½ by 99, Washington, between Jackson and Hancock, with improvements, to H. G. Phillips | 1,595 00 |
| 17½ by 99, Washington, between Jackson and Hancock, with improvements, to R. Russell | 1,615 00 |
| 52½ by 99, Washington, between Jackson and Hancock, at $41 25 | 2,165 00 |
| 160 by 210, Fourth street, between Kentucky and St. Catherine, to Jas. Trabue | 12,000 00 |
| 50 by 174, Park Place, to Morris, Southwick & Co., at $21 50 | 1,075 00 |
| 46 8-12 by 198, Water street, Portland, to J. R. Delvecchio, at $11 | 513 33 |
| 66 by 105 on Ferry street, Portland, to Robert F. Nock at $3 75 | 247 50 |
| 66 by 210 on Fulton street, Portland, to G. D. Nock, at $8 30 | 547 80 |
| 105 by 205 on northwest corner of Hancock and Franklin, to A. McKay, at $15 00 | 1,575 00 |
| Store and lot on Front street, Jeffersonville, to J. W. Gosler, trustee | 1,075 00 |
| 105 by 210 on Jefferson street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth, to German Protestant Orphan Asylum, at $58 00 | 6,090 00 |
| 100 by 150 on Eleventh street, between Lexington and Delaware, to J. Conrad at $21 75 | 2,175 00 |
| 25 by 150 on Eleventh street, between Lexington and Delaware, to Simon Griffin, at $23 40 | 581 25 |
| 75 by 150 on Eleventh street, between Lexington and Delaware, to Mary King, at $24 40 | 1,818 75 |
| 33 by 200 on Delaware street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, to Jas. Mork, at $20 50 | 676 50 |
| 24 by 200 on Delaware street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, to M. Hay, at $20 75 | 498 00 |
| 33 by 200 on Delaware street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, to Chas. Kirk, at $19 25 | 635 25 |
| 106 by 179 on Twelfth street, between Lexington and Delaware, to Mooney, Mantle & Cowan, at $26 75 | 2,835 50 |
| 104 by 179 on Twelfth street, between Lexington and Delaware, to Mooney, Mantle & Cowan, at $30 40 | 3,146 00 |
| 26 by 175 on Twelfth street, between Lexington and Delaware, to McNamara, at $34 00 | 884 00 |
| 104 by 175 on Twelfth street, between Lexington and Delaware, to J. M. Lehan, at $37 40 | 3,874 00 |
| 100 by 174 on Twelfth street, between Lexington and Delaware, to Mooney, Mantle & Cowan, at $27 00 | 2,700 00 |
| 28 by 161 on Madison street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, to F. S. Brown, at $30 75 | 861 00 |
| 28 by 161 on Madison street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, to A. Duvall, Sr., at $31 00 | 868 00 |
| 22 9-12 by 120 on Market street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, to A. Ernsberger, at $75 50 | 1,727 90 |
| 50 by 200 on Oak street, between Fourth and Fifth, to R. Middleton, at $70 00 | 3,500 00 |
| 60 by 200 on Third street, between York and Breckinridge, with improvements, to H. C. Murrell | 15,500 00 |
| 30 by 200 on First street, between Jacob and College, with improvements, to J. F. Bell | 8,000 00 |
| | $89,780 65 |

**River Telegrams.**

[Special Dispatches to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, March 26, M.—Monongahela 7 feet 3 inches. Allegheny 8 feet 4 inches and falling. At Greensboro 4 feet and falling. At Brownsville the river is stationary, with 6 feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy. River rising at Oil City, with 32 inches water in the channel. The St. Charles, from Cincinnati, was the only arrival to-day. She departs this evening. The Mollie Rogers, for St. Louis, departs to-morrow morning. The Wild Duck and barges are loading for St. Louis. The Far West, for Fort Benton, will not leave until Monday. Freights are offering freely. The Lioness, with a tow of coal and coke, did not leave yesterday, but will leave to-day. She has made an addition to her tow, and will have 140,000 bushels of coal and 75,000 bushels of coke. Raining. Thermometer 52.

CINCINNATI, March 26, M.—The river has risen 8 inches. Now 26 feet 11 inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy, with rain at intervals since midnight; now raining. Thermometer 50.

CINCINNATI, March 26, P. M.—River 27 feet 6 inches and rising, with 74 feet 6 inches space under the bridge. Steady rain all day. Arrived—Juniata and Argosy, from Pittsburg; Legal Tender, from New Orleans. Departed—Argosy, for St. Louis; Glendale, for Pittsburg; Robert Burns, for Memphis.

EVANSVILLE, IND., March 26.—Weather cloudy, mild and wet; steady rain from 10 last night till 7 this morning, with frequent showers to-day; prospects of more. River fallen 6 inches. Port list—Dexter, Louisville to New Orleans, 1 p. m.; Evansville, Bowling Green and return; Peytona and barges, New Orleans to Louisville, 3 a. m.; West Wind, from Eastport; Sam. Orr, Cairo and return; Pine Bluff to Cannelton; Norman to Cincinnati; Fayette, Henderson and return; Hartford, from Carmi; Emma Floyd, Cincinnati to Nashville, 2 p. m.; Anna, St. Louis to Cincinnati; Morning Star, Louisville and return, and Nick Longworth, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 2:30 p. m.; Sam. J. Hale, Memphis to Cincinnati, 6 p. m. Peytona and barges and West Wind pretty light; Sam. Orr and Evansville full, both ways; Dexter arrived with a moderate trip, added considerable and took engagements for large quantities of corn below; Emma Floyd and Anna loaded to guards; Nick Longworth added considerable here and is well loaded; Sam. J. Hale has a fair trip. The Milbry has again gone to the bone-yard at Paducah. The Norman left with a big trip.

NASHVILLE, March 26.—River rising, with 7½ feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather rainy. Arrived—Mollie Ragan from Evansville. Departed—Mollie Ragan, for Evansville.

CAIRO, March 26.—Kate Robinson, from Cincinnati to St. Louis, 9 a. m.; Rubicon, from St. Louis to Vicksburg, 9; Quickstep, Evansville Packet, 9; C. B. Church, from New Orleans to Cairo, 6 a. m.; Belle St. Louis, from St. Louis to Memphis, 7; Alice Dean, from Cincinnati to Memphis, noon; America, from Cincinnati to Tennessee river, 1 p. m.; Sallie, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, 4; Liberty No. 4, from St. Louis to Pittsburg, 5; Julia, from Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6. The river is stationary. It has rained all night and day till 5 o'clock. Weather cloudy; mercury 56.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—Arrived—Nile from Missouri river; S. John and Andy Johnson from Keokuk; Illinois from Peoria; Peninah from New Orleans; Victory from Davenport; Beaver, Dictator, and Favorite with tows from Illinois river. Departed—Savannah for Pittsburg; Silver Bow for Kansas city; Andy Johnson for Keokuk; Dubuque for Dubuque; Illinois for Peoria; St. Joseph for Memphis; Shamrock for Cincinnati; Dictator for Illinois river. River still rising. Rain at intervals during the day.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—Weather cloudy and stormy. River falling. Departed—City of Alton, last night; Commonwealth and City of Cairo, for St. Louis; Silver Moon, with 880 bales cotton, for Cincinnati; Ames, Belle Vernon, Belle Lee, and Mary Houston, for New Orleans.


**WM. H. ANDREWS,**

**140 MARKET ST.,**

**Between Fourth and Fifth Streets.**

**Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!**

I wish to call especial attention to my genuine French Cachemire Silks (not American goods). For elegance and richness of black they surpass anything ever put upon this market. Also my line of real Bonnett Pouson and other celebrated makes of Black Silks, which, both in price and quality, cannot be equaled.

**Rich Colored Rep and Gro Grains**

For Walking, Carriage, and Party Dresses, all the latest shades,

**Also Moire Antique and Satin Dresses.**

Handsome assortment of Stripe and Check Silks, Plain Japanese Poplins, Quadrille, and Poplin Rave, Trimming Satins all Colors.

**DRESS GOODS!**

This Department is complete with all the latest novelties, Genuine Pim's Irish Poplins, Spring Silk Velours, all new shades, French Poplins, Tonge's English Poplins, Mari Poplins, Linen Poplins, Spring Plaids, Queen's Cloth for Suits, beautiful Live Colored Challies; also Colored Pure Mohairs and Alpacas.

**Mourning Goods!**

Bombazines, Tamise, Challies, Pure Mohairs, Paratheas, Crepe Cloths, &c.

**Full Line of Black Alpacas from 20c Up.**

These goods I guarantee to be Equal, if not Superior, to any goods in this market, both in the shade of black and finish.

**CLOAKS & SHAWLS.**

Just received a full line of Plain, Plaid, and Stripe Shawls, Arabs, and Scarfs, specially adapted for spring wear.

Broche, Paisley and Plain Black Thibet Shawls in Great Variety.

**New Silk Wrappings, Styles.**

Nottingham Lace Curtains and Curtain Material, VERY RICH PATTERNS AND DESIGNS!

Call and Examine Goods and Prices. Samples Mailed Free on Application.

**WILLIAM H. ANDREWS,**

140 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

**WM. H. ANDREWS,**

**140 MARKET ST.,**

**Between Fourth and Fifth Streets,**

Has received during the past week large additions to his elegant stock.

**3,000 yards Sprague Prints in short lenghths,** Only 10 cents per yard.

**10,000 yds best brands Prints, new Spring styles,**

JUST OPENED.

**Splendid English and French Prints** In great variety and low prices.

**SPLENDID LINE OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.**

8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Linen and Cotton Sheetings;
Pillow Linens, Irish Linens;
Table Damasks, Turkey Red Damasks;
Towels, Napkins, &c.;

All bought with Gold at the lowest point, and will be sold 30 to 50 per cent. less than former prices.

**WHITE GOODS.**

100 pieces White Pique CHEAP;
Nainsooks, Jaconets, Swiss and Book Muslins; Just received.
White Tarleton, Colored Tarletons;
20 pieces New Shade Green Tarletons.

**GLOVES AND HOSIERY.**

Immense stock just opened.
The celebrated Bijou Kid Gloves in all colors.
Splendid Kid Gloves $1 per pair.
Full assortment of Lisle Thread Gloves.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose in all grades. At a tremendous reduction from last year's prices.
Children's and Misses' Hose, a full assortment.

**CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.**

150 pieces Goods for Boys' Wear just received.
Full line of Cassimeres and Jeans for Men's Wear.
Cottonades and Linen Drill and Duck. All at very low prices.

*Parties residing in the country can have samples mailed free upon application.*

**WILLIAM H. ANDREWS,**

140 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky.

**LARGE ARRIVAL OF NOVELTIES IN DRY GOODS**

FROM THE

**RECENT AUCTION SALES in NEW YORK**

AND FROM IMPORTERS DIRECT.

100 pieces French Silk-warp Poplins.
50 pieces Japanese Silks.
30 Solid-colored Japanese Silk Dresses.
20 pieces New Colored Satins in choice shades.
100 dozen Iron-frame and Balbriggan Hosiery.
100 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs from 10 cts up.
300 pieces Japanese Lisle Poplins, only 39 cts per yard.

SPECIAL—The Heaviest Gro Grain Silk in America at $2 50.
4-4 Irish Linens, warranted all linen, 30 cts per yard and up.
100 dozen Woven and Machine-made Shirt Bosoms.
BARGAINS IN Corsets, 50 cts; English Garden Hats, 50 cts.
100 dozen Ladies' and Misses' White Cotton Hose 10c per pair.
50 pieces pure Pongee Poplins for suits.
NOVELTIES IN Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Sashes, and Sash Ribbons.
Roman Ties, Scarfs, and Trimmings.

CHEAP FOR CASH AT

**W. S. ANDERSON & CO.'S**

(Successors to F. Cunningham), 154 MARKET STREET.

**DRY GOODS.**

**GREAT FALL IN PRICES!**

**E. B. NUGENT**

Is offering his large and choice stock of Spring Importations at prices below anything known in the market since 1861. His stock contains a full and complete assortment of the following articles:

**DRESS GOODS.**

Silks, Hosiery, Gloves, Woolens, Domestics, White Goods, Flannels, Linen Goods, Notions, Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, Crapes, Men's Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Underwear, Parasols, and every other article known to the Dry Goods trade.

ALL OF WHICH ARE OFFERED AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

**At 148 and 150 Fourth Street.**


**AUCTION SALES.**

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.

**AT A PRIVATE RESIDENCE.**

**One Magnificent 7-Octave Rosewood Piano, over-strung bass; Splendid Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels Carpet, &c.,**

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 30, at 10 o'clk, on the east side of Second st., south of St. Catharine, we will sell the above, consisting in part of 1 very fine rosewood piano, (over-strung bass,) 1 solid rosewood chamber set, cost $800, solid rosewood reception chairs, marble-top center table, chamber sets, extension tables, Brussels carpet, table and kitchenware, &c., in fact, the entire contents of the house, everything nearly new, and will positively be sold as the parties are leaving the city. Jefferson-street and Fourth-street cars run within a square of the house. N. B.—The house for sale.

mh29SuTu&We

BY J. G. McNETT & CO.

**New and Second-hand Household Goods; Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture; Large Mirrors, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, 3 Pianos, Stoves, &c.**

MONDAY, March 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Great Auction Bazar sales-rooms, No. 140 Jefferson street, a large and general assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, comprising in part the following, viz: parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture; good spring and other mattresses, queensware, lounges, stoves and pipes, shades, wall-paper, tables, stands, chairs, and rockers. Also, at 11 o'clock, 3 good piano-fortes without reserve. Also, at 12 o'clock M., by order of the manufacturers, 41 assorted walnut and gold frame mantel, pier, and oval mirrors.

Sale positive.
Seats reserved for ladies.
Consignments solicited.

mh27 d2

**THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES,**

**BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.**

**Of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats, &c.**

TUESDAY, March 29th, at 9½ a. m., 300 cases Boots and Shoes, embracing many desirable goods, received since last sales.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, March 30th and 31st, at 9½ a. m., each day, lines of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Notions, &c., including many very superior Goods. Also 75 lots of Ready-made Clothing in great variety. Also Carpets, Hats, &c. Before the sale of Dry Goods, Wednesday Morning, at 9 a. m., will be sold for account whom it may concern, a lot of Wooden and Willow Ware, Wrapping Paper, Washboards, &c.

Terms cash.

mh27 THOS. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

**Household and Kitchen Furniture**

AT AUCTION

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

WE will sell on Thursday, March 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 216 Fifth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, parlor, dining-room and kitchen furniture, wardrobes, bureaus, spring mattresses, bedsteads, window shades, carpets, oil cloth, an elegant Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, one silver-plated tea set and ice pitcher, two clocks, fine hunting case gold watch, and many other articles. Terms cash.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Elegant Third Street Residence

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, April 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., will be sold on the premises that desirable family residence No. 300 Third street, west side, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing 8 rooms and hall, besides kitchen, wash-house, with stationary tubs, servants' room, bath room, closets, pantries, cellar, &c. Gas throughout the house, and hot and cold water in kitchen, pantry and bath room. Lot 48 feet front by 200 deep, to 20 foot alley. Brick stable and carriage and coal houses. Everything in No. 1 order. This is one of the most desirable and best located dwellings in the city. The property is now open for inspection. Terms announced at sale.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auct'rs.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

**Dry Goods, Notions, and Clothing.**

AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, 29th March, we will sell at auction Alpacas, Delaines, Challies, Mozambiques, Irish Linens, Table Linen, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Ginghams, Umbrellas, and Hats. At 12½ o'clock 200 lots assorted Clothing.

mh27 H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

**750 Cases Boots and Shoes.**

AT AUCTION.

WEDNESDAY, 30th March, particular attention is called to the Men's Wax Brogans, Women's Goat and Serge Balmorals, with many other very desirable goods.

mh27 H. B. HENRY, Auctioneer.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

**SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY**

AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, March 28, 1870, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell a very desirable business lot, with brick house thereon, situated on the north side of Jefferson, bet. First and Brook. Lot 21¾x210. Terms at sale.

mh26 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.

**MARSHAL'S SALES.**

**Marshal's Sale.**

C. B. Parsons against C. C. Ham, &c. } In Chancery, No. 21,215.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A house and lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., situated on the south side of Walnut, between First and Second streets, in block known as Ormsby's row, having a front of 25 feet on Walnut street, and running back south same width 120 feet to an alley, and being the property formerly occupied by Chas. W. Bliss.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

mh23

**Marshal's Sale.**

Wm. McCorkle against John F. Lee. } In Chancery, No. 22,798.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A lot in the city of Louisville, Ky., bounded thus: Beginning 21¾ feet from the northwest corner of Marion and Van Buren streets; running thence west with Van Buren street 33⅓ feet; thence north 105 feet; thence east 33⅓ feet; and thence south 105 feet to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

mh23

**Marshal's Sale.**

Clem. Boone's adm'r against Clem. Boone's heirs, &c. } In Chancery, No. ——.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, the leasehold from C. M. Way to Clem. Boone, dated Oct. 1, 1863, and having ten years to run from that time, and beginning at the corner of East and Madison streets, running south 25 feet; thence east 105 feet to an alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

mh28

**Marshal's Sale.**

J. B. Montgomery & Co. against J. T. Helm. } In Chancery, No. 22,735.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4, 8, and 12 months,

A lot of ground on the southwest corner of Zane and Twelfth streets; thence westwardly with Zane street 60 feet; thence back of that width southwardly and binding on Twelfth street 120 feet to a 20-foot alley.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

mh23

**Marshal's Sale.**

Anna Weyler, ex'trx, against Geo. M. Weyler's heirs. } In Chancery, No. ——.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Preston street, opposite Knapp's Garden, on a credit of 3 months for all sums of $20 and more; sums less than $20, cash.

The personal property in possession of said Anna Weyler, consisting of groceries, furniture, &c.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

mh23

**Marshal's Sale.**

Mary K. Hays' adm'r against Charles A. Hays, &c. } In Chancery, No. 22,344.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

Two lots of ground, Nos. 3 and 6, alluded to in the Commissioner's report. Lot No. 3, bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake in a line of the lot conveyed to Chas. Hays, and in the county road; thence south 30° w 29 poles to a stake on the banks of the fork and corner to first lot herein, conveyed to W. C. Hays; thence down the fork with the meanders thereof n 67½° w 28.4 poles to a stake on the bank of said fork and corner to lot herein conveyed to Chas. Hays; thence with the same n 53¾° e 30 poles to a beech at the foot of the hill, corner to the same; thence with another line of the same s 37° e 24.2 poles to the beginning, containing 9¾ acres.

Lot No. 6 is bounded as follows: Beginning at 2 white oaks, the original corner; and running thence with the original line s 53½° w 84 poles to a stake, corner to lot conveyed to Lucy A. Foreman; thence with the same s 24½° e 34.2 poles to a stake, corner to lot conveyed to W. C. Hays; thence with the same n 53¾ e 84 poles to a stake in the original line; thence with the same n 24½ w 34.2 poles to the beginning, containing 19 acres.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

mh23

**Marshal's Sale.**

W. Davis vs. W. Cardine and others, E. Ragsdale vs. E. D. Prewitt & others, S. W Cardine vs. E D. Prewitt & others—In Chancery, No. 22, 265.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 4 and 8 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

A tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., on the plank-road leading from Louisville to Shepherdsville and the point between said road and the old Shepherdsville road, and bounded as follows: beginning at a stake, corner to G. J. Pendergrast, and in Geo. L. Gailbreath's line, and running thence with the line of the corner N 25¾ W 136 poles to a stake, corner to the same; thence with another line of the same S 16¾ W 125 poles to a stake, another corner to the same; thence with another of his lines [illegible] poles to the middle of the plank-road; thence with the same S 17½ E poles to a stake in said George L. Gailbreath's line, and thence with the same W 16¾ E 72.5 poles to the beginning.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

mh23

**Marshal's Sale.**

BY virtue of an execution No. 7,539, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, on the 22d day of January, 1870, in favor of Henry Krupp vs. John Hildebrand and Frans Hildebrand, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Ky., on a credit of 3 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy said execution and costs of sale of the interest of Frans Hildebrand in and to the following described tract of land, situated in Jefferson county, State of Kentucky, lying on the waters of Beargrass creek, and on the Shelbyville turnpike road, about 13 miles from the city of Louisville, containing 147 acres and 26 poles, being the same land conveyed by C. M. Wood and wife and Boyd Winchester and wife to Frans Hildebrand by deed dated Oct. 31, 1866, and recorded in deed book No. 143, pages 12 and 13, in the Jefferson County Clerk's office. For more particular description see said deed. Levied on as the property of Frans Hildebrand to satisfy said execution.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.

mh23

**Marshal's Sale.**

John Glock against Wolf Kahn & Co. } In Chancery, No. ——.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will, on

ON MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1870,

about the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, so much as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the following described property, to-wit:

The leasehold of Wolf Kahn in a house and lot, situated on the west side of Sixth street, between Madison and Chestnut streets, lease dated March 1, 1866, for the term of twelve years. Also his leasehold in a house, No. 169, situated on Madison street between Ninth and Tenth streets, for a term of four years. Also the furniture consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, chairs, carpets, spring mattresses, stoves, cooking utensils, oil-cloth, spittoons, pitchers, bowls, plates, glasses, coffee-mill, crockery-ware, book-case, pillows, &c.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN, Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.

L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Deputies.

mh23


**For THE BEST TEAS** GO TO **JAS. T. LANHAM.** Established 1849.

mh23 Fr Su & Tu

**NEW GOODS! NEW STYLES!!** AND **NEW PRICES!** AT **BLUM BROTHERS'**

WE have opened and now in stock our new goods for the spring season, to which we call the special attention of the ladies. It is the largest and heaviest stock we have ever had, and at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than ever before.

Our stock of Guipure and Point Applique Laces, also fine Lace Collars and Handkerchiefs, is extraordinarily large and very cheap.

In Trimmings and Buttons we have a splendid new stock and variety.

In Satins we have a very complete assortment of shades.

Our stock of Embroideries is very fine and cheap.

Our Hosiery, Corsets, and Rufflings at very much reduced prices.

| | |
|---|---|
| Real Vienna Empress Kid Gloves at | 90c |
| Real Alexandre Kid (a fine assortm't) at | $1 90 |
| Real Whalebone Corsets | 90c |
| Handsome Lace Collars | 10c |
| Handsome Lace Handkerchiefs | 50c |
| Buckskin Gauntlets | 1 00 |

**And Other Goods in Proportion**

The ladies and public generally are respectfully invited to examine our goods and prices. Country merchants and milliners will find it to their interest to examine our goods and prices before purchasing.

BLUM BROTHERS, 144 Market st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

mh8 d6m,Mo&We

**The Greatest Bargains** IN **MILLINERY GOODS!** ARE FOUND AT **J. T. BURGHARD'S,** Corner Brook and Market sts.

Latest style Trimmed Bonnets from $3 to $5 apiece. "Shoo-Fly" and other late shapes nicely-trimmed Hats at $1 apiece, and untrimmed 25 cts.

Ribbons, Laces, and Flowers in any quantity at less than the Louisville wholesale prices.

500 pairs of Paris Kid Gloves in spring shades at low figures.

**M. ARON'S Cloak and Silk Store,** WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 112 Market st., south side, bet. 3d and 4th.

Ladies' Silk Cloaks.
Lace Shawls and Sacques.
Latest Style Spring Arabs.
Suits.

Special attention paid to the making of Suits, in Silk, Linen, Pique, Water-proof, etc. Guipure Laces, Gimps, Fringes, etc. 5 pcs extra heavy Gros Grain Silk at $2.

mh27 SuWeFr

**NEW SPRING GOODS!!**

Now opened and for sale very cheap. Our prices this week are twenty per cent. lower than last week.

| | |
|---|---|
| Black Alpacas at | 25 Cts |
| Black Alpacas at | 35 Cts |
| And up to the very finest made. | |
| Brown Linen Crash at | 8 Cts |
| And upwards. | |
| Linen Towels at | 10 & 15 Cts |
| Empress Kid Gloves at 90 Cts a Pr. | |
| All Linen Hdk'fs at 75 Cts per Doz. | |
| Do do hemstitched at 20 Cts | |

A large stock of *GLOVES & HOSIERY* At equally low prices. A large stock of **Cassimeres and Cashmaretts,** for men's and boy's wear, very low.

Geobel, Struss & Tomppert, 120 East Market st., bet. Preston & Floyd, s. s.


**AUCTION SALES.**

**TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29,**

*AT 11 O'CLOCK,*

**Morris, Southwick & Co.**

Will sell at their

**REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,**

64 and 66 West Jefferson street.

**Shelby House.**

Corner Main and Shelby Streets—This well-known hotel, located on the northwest corner of Shelby and Main streets, contains some twenty-five rooms, exclusive of office and saloon, water, gas, and every convenience, good cellar, &c. Lot 26¼x264 deep to Washington street. Furniture in about two-thirds of the rooms will be included in the sale. The property can be inspected any time before sale. Terms liberal.

**Handsome Building Lot.**

Third street—100 feet front by 200 deep to an alley on the east side of Third street, between B avenue and C street, this side of the House of Refuge—high, beautiful ground.

**Desirable Country Residence.**

Near Ormsby Station—This desirable country-seat contains 26 1-10 acres of excellent land; is situated 9 miles from the city, on the Louisville, Lexington, and Cincinnati Railroad, three-fourths of a mile from Ormsby Station, bounded on the south by Eden farm, the property of L. L. Dorsey, Jr., on the west by the farm of L. Dorsey, Jr., and on the north and east by the land of Hamilton Ormsby. The improvements consist of a 2-story frame house of 8 or 9 rooms, hall, cellar under the whole house, and every thing well arranged, stables and spring-house, stone smoke-house, &c. A high, healthy location. Neighborhood the very best. In fact, a more excellent place could not be desired. Those who contemplate purchasing can examine the property any time before sale. Further information can be obtained at our exchange. Terms liberal.

mh23 MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON & MEDDIS.

Chestnut-street Residence

AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, March 31, at 4 o'clk, on the premises, we will sell a two-story brick house, situated on the south side of Chestnut street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The house contains 6 rooms and bath room, gas, &c. Lot 30x200 feet. Terms—One-third cash; remainder in one and two years, with interest.

mh24 PEARSON & MEDDIS, Auctioneers.


**STEAMBOATS.**

FOR CINCINNATI,

**THE NORTH AND EAST.**

**U. S. Mail Line Steamers.**

MORNING MAIL BOAT, making all way landings, departs at 12 A. M. except Sunday.

BEN. FRANKLIN............Capt. SAM. HILDRETH.
GEN. BUELL...............Capt. C. DAVID.

EVENING EXPRESS, landing at Madison only, departs at 4 P. M.—on Sunday at 8 P. M.

UNITED STATES...........Capt. R. M. WADE.
GEN. LYTLE..............Capt. D. WHITTEN.

These boats make close connection at Cincinnati with the fast trains and through palace cars for the East.

For passage and railroad tickets to all points North and East, apply on board or at the Union R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Fourth and Main streets. Freight Office on wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

JAS. FERRIER, G. P. A. FRANK CARTER, Sup't.

jan11 dtf

**CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS LINE,**

Composed of the following Passenger Steamers: CHAMPION, ANNA, KATE ROBINSON, ARGONA, AND SHAMROCK,

Leaving Louisville for St. Louis and way points every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 M.

MONTCALM & CO., Agents, office No. 36 Fourth st. JOHN A. WILLIAMSON, Sup't, office No. 19 Public Landing, Cincinnati, Ohio.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

CHAMPION..........ASA MASON, Master, Will leave as above on Wednesday, the 30th, at 12 M., positively, city wh'f. MONTCALM & CO., Agents.

Through receipts given to all points on the Missouri, Upper Mississippi, and Illinois rivers. Also to all points on the several railroads leading out of St. Louis. MONTCALM & CO., Agents, jan18 d3m No. 36 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer F. W. STRADER..........A. STEIN, Master. For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Monday, the 28th, at 10 A. M. B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

United States Mail and Adams Express Co.'s Packet For Owensboro, Evansville, and Henderson. ROSE HITE..........HOLLCROFT, Master, Will leave as above on Monday, the 28th, at 5 P. M. MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Memphis Packet. The elegant side-wheel passenger steamer ROB'T BURNS..........FRANK STEIN, Master, For Cairo and Memphis on This Day, the 27th, at 10 A. M. from city wharf. MANN W. SATTERWHITE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.'s Steamer VIRGINIA..........C. G. SCHULTZ, Master, For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Saturday, the 2d, at 10 A. M. B. C. LEVI, Sup't.

**Notice to Shippers.**

LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 30, 1869.

Until further notice the morning boats of the Mail Line will do the way business between Louisville and Carrollton, making all way landings, leaving Louisville daily at 12 M.

dx3 dtf FRANK CARTER, Supt.

**For White River.**

Through bills of lading given to all points on White, Little Red, and Black rivers, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and White River Packet Company's elegant United States mail-boats, leaving Memphis Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORMAN, Agent, sub dly No. 41 Fourth street.

"Old Reliable" Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet, LEONORA No. 2, E. M. GARRETT, Master..........T. GRAHAM, Clerk, Leaves the foot of Fourth st. for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M. sp29 dtf THOS. SMALL, Agent.

**For Arkansas River.**

Through bills of lading given to all points on Arkansas river, over the Louisville and Nashville Railroad and the Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company's elegant line of United States mail-boats that leave Memphis on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. J. W. FORMAN, Agent, sub dly No. 41 Fourth street.

**EDWARD CERF & CO.,**

**CLOAK HOUSE,**

Corner Fourth & Market sts.

**Silk Sacques, Lace Points and Jackets, Walking Suits and Spring Arabs, Black Silks, Laces and Trimmings, Kid Gloves and Ladies' Furnishing Goods.**

mo27 SuTu&Thm-1stp

**Dr. BLONDIN**

Begs to announce that he has recently made several valuable improvements in dentistry, and would invite public attention to the following: His method of filling teeth is painless, preserves them from further decay, and restores them to their natural shape and usefulness. Gold and plated fillings at and upwards; beautiful sets of teeth $15. 136 Fourth st., between Green and Walnut, Louisville, Ky.

Steinway's, Chickering's, Steck's, Gabler's, and Kurtzman's Pianos

Are the best. Prices reduced.

D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent, 76 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

mh6 SuM&Wtf

# Courier-Journal.

**LOUISVILLE.**

**SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1870.**



TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail..................$12 00
Six Months.............................[illegible]
Three months..........................[illegible]
One month..............................[illegible]

To city subscribers, per week, [illegible] cents, payable to the carrier, or [illegible] per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, [illegible] cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail..........................[illegible]
One year, delivered in the city............[illegible]

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, by mail, $14 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $15 per year when paid at the office. Payable to the carrier six times a week [illegible] cents; seven times a week, [illegible] cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year......................[illegible]
Single copy, six months....................[illegible]
Five to ten copies, one year, each.........[illegible]
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each.......[illegible]
Twenty copies and over, one year, each.....[illegible]

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of [illegible] at [illegible] each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail, at our risk; in the latter instance the money to be enclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

(*Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.*)

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; [illegible] cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and [illegible] cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $[illegible]; two months, $[illegible]; three months, $[illegible]. Every other day one month, $[illegible]; two months, $[illegible]; three months, $[illegible].

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices, [illegible] cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than [illegible] cents.

"City Features" [illegible] cents per line. "City Items" [illegible] cents per line. "Local Notices" [illegible] cents per line, and "Special Notices," 15 cents per line, each insertion. "Medical," "Astrological" and "Lottery" advertisements [illegible] per cent. additional.

Cuts and display type advertisements double price. Double column advertisements [illegible] per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places [illegible] per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.


## RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Baptists have lately organized their sixteenth church in Chicago, with a membership of eighty.

A substantial church edifice is to be erected in Washington city, for the accommodation of the colored Presbyterians.

The amount of Peter's pence received by the Pope since its establishment ten years ago is about £4,000,000, or $20,000,000.

The New School Presbyterians at Bloomington, Illinois, have rejected the proposition to unite with the Old School Church.

The Methodist papers report from one to two thousand conversions every week in the bounds of the different circles and stations.

A Roman Catholic journal in New York calls Henry Ward Beecher and Joseph P. Thompson "bell-wethers of the devil's flock."

Dr. Parmer and wife, who have labored extensively in England and this country as evangelists, are holding a series of meetings in Piqua, Ohio.

The corporation of Trinity Church, in New York, sustains seven churches and chapels entirely, three almost entirely, and about twenty partially.

A dispatch from Rome states that six hundred and ten votes are now sure in favor of Papal infallibility, being a large majority of the Council.

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist Church, in Cincinnati, has been holding a series of revival meetings, resulting in about fifty conversions and accessions.

Rev. Albert Barns, the well-known Presbyterian Minister and Bible commentator, will not probably survive many days. He is reported to be sinking rapidly.

It is in contemplation to hold a Methodist State Convention in Ohio similar to the one held some time ago in New England, and more recently in New York.

The proportion of Evangelical Church members on the Pacific coast is only three and a half per cent., while the average for the United States is seventeen per cent.

The Herald and Presbyterian, of Cincinnati, says that never before have so extensive revivals been enjoyed among the Presbyterian churches in that section of the country.

The Morning Star affirms that there are in this country two thousand Baptist Churches practicing open communion, and are thus in sympathy with the great body of Baptists in England.

The American Churchman says: "The Episcopal Church is doing nothing to brag about. She has begun to wake up a little, that is all. We have faith to believe that she will soon wake up all over."

Rev. B. F. Snook, of Marion, Iowa, a leader among the Second Adventists, and editor of their Western organ, has become a Universalist, and proposes traveling and preaching as a missionary in Indiana and Ohio.

Rev. Frederick Marsh, of Winchester Center, Conn., now lacking but three months of his ninetieth birth-day, has just celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of his settlement over the Congregational Church of that place.

Rev. William A. Smith, D. D., one of the most distinguished ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, died in Richmond, Va., in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He had been in the active work of the ministry for forty-five years.

The pastor of the United Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., asks for the appointment of missionaries to that and other cities where thousands attend no church, and multitudes stay away because there is no psalm-singing church within the reach of them.

The Seventh-day Baptists report their total number of churches at seventy-six—twenty-four of them in New York, and but one in Philadelphia. In fifty-four of these churches there are seventy-two ministers, and six thousand six hundred and seventy-one members.

The Episcopalians and Free-will Baptists have adopted the plan, originating with the Universalists, of distributing missionary boxes in which to collect missionary money. The plan is succeeding so well that it is likely to be adopted by the various churches.

A Catholic priest at Dundee makes some sharp hits at the Ritualists. "A Ritualist (he says) puts a mitre on his head, a cross on his breast, takes a pastoral in his hand, looks big, and pretends to be a bishop. The Pope should prosecute them for infringing his patent."

Rev. Dr. Michelis, an eminent Catholic theologian of Germany, has published a pamphlet in opposition to the infallibility of the Pope. The author says that "the infallibility of the Pope can as little become a dogma as that four persons can be defined to exist in the Trinity."

A correspondent at Rome says that the Council will be prorogued at Easter, if not before, leaving a portion of its business unfinished. The bishops will return to their several dioceses, and reassemble at the call of the Pope. The members of the Council are becoming rapidly diminished by sickness and death.

The Protestant Episcopalians in the State of New York have 579 churches, 603 ministers, and 63,047 members. The Baptists have 834 churches, 705 ministers, and 96,708 members. The Presbyterians have 734 churches, 999 ministers, and 109,363 members, and the Episcopal Methodists 1,609 churches, 1,457 ministers, and 182,438 members.

The Cumberland Presbyterians are having some discussion as to the propriety of dropping the name "Cumberland" and adopting some other title to distinguish their church. No change is likely to be made at the present, as many of the members are as much attached to the name as to the other distinctive features of the church.

Rev. George Gilfillan is to be arraigned in the Edinburgh Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church for uttering objections to the Westminster Confession of Faith. He charges the Confession with teaching the doctrine of the damnation of non-elect infants, and that the creation of the heavens and the earth occupied but six literal days, both of which theories he repudiates.

The Church Journal thinks it would be well if Protestants would imitate the Romanists in their zeal and punctuality in attending upon public worship. The reason assigned why Protestants are so indifferent is that few are taught that public worship is a duty of essential obligation. Many think, and are even taught by popular preachers, that even church membership is no necessary part of religion.

Many of the Baptist churches in Maine are said to be small, and some of them growing smaller. Seven have been discontinued, one hundred are without pastors, and one half the congregations in the State have no regular services. The state of things is attributed to the decline of ship-building, which has greatly weakened many churches, and put the stamp of death on many hitherto flourishing towns.

The American and Foreign Christian Union appropriates $40,000 to advance the cause of Protestantism in Mexico. The great want is the means to publish a Spanish religious literature and sustain a seminary for training young men for the ministry. With these facilities Mexico will become the nursery from which to send forth missionaries, of kindred race and language, to all of Central and South America, and the Spanish islands.

The editor of a prominent religious journal says that many able and good ministers destroy their usefulness by the tediousness of their services. Their pulpit prayers, instead of being from two to five minutes long, sometimes are from ten to thirty. The sermons are prefaced by long introductions, and branch out into divisions and subdivisions, reminding one of the beast with seven heads and ten horns. Some preachers, because they preach the everlasting gospel, think they must never quit.

The total number of Congregational Churches in the United States is 2,330; ministers, 3,168; members, 300,362. The Reunited Presbyterian Church has 4,271 churches, 4,433 ministers and 431,468 communicants. Congregationalists have an average of 129 members for every church, and 94 for each minister, and the Presbyterians 98 for every church and 97 for each minister. Congregationalists have 863 more ministers than churches, and Presbyterians only 61. Congregationalists added last year by profession 15,167, and the Presbyterians 34,[illegible].

The different branches of the Methodist family are known by the following denominational names: Wesleyan Methodists, New Connection Methodists, Free-church Methodists, Primitive Methodists, Bible-church Methodists, and Primitive Wesleyans. These are confined principally to England, Ireland and Canada. In the United States there are Episcopal Methodists, divided into two branches, North and South; Protestant Methodists, besides some bodies of Calvinistic Methodists. The differences between most of these separate organizations are so trifling as to render a union entirely feasible.

## TO THE BENEVOLENT.

### The Women's Christian Association—Something of its Aims and its Objects—The Meeting To-morrow Evening.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

We see that a meeting in behalf of the Women's Christian Association is announced for to-morrow at 8 o'clock p. m., in the small hall of the Masonic Temple. We trust that it will be largely attended, and such expressions given as will encourage the ladies in their benevolent undertaking.

This association contemplates in its organization a work demanded by the necessities of a large class found in every city—not outside the social inclosure, but within; an element which will become the strongest barrier to vice or betray the very strongholds of social virtue and religion.

Females without homes, without protectors, or means of support, compelled to seek employment in large towns, are inevitably exposed to dangers and difficulties that would cause the bravest to shrink from the encounter did not necessity cut off all retreat. Without aid from some source, many must fall victims to their privations and the persistent forces of evil that work unceasingly to accomplish the downfall of virtue.

In every community like this there is charity enough in the hearts of the people, sympathy enough, energy enough to meet every exigency of such a class. To make this available the means must be devised, and systematically operated, to establish and sustain the mutual relation and confidence that must exist between those needing these benefactions and those who are more than willing to bestow them. This the association proposes to accomplish, in due time, by the establishment of a "Home," where shelter and protection can be afforded to those who may become temporarily the objects of its care or permanent inmates, as boarders, for a consideration within their means—a refuge from that desolation that is more to be dreaded for the young and friendless than unremitting toil.

Through this Home and other agencies provided for in the plan of operation, the ladies of our city will be able to reach those who are needing their sympathy and assistance, yet would shrink from becoming objects of charity, until want and cruel privations had reduced them to a condition that would render them hopelessly mendicant, by unfitting them for any service that would enable them to become independent. The timely aid that can be extended by such an organization in the trial hour that may destroy all hope of the future is the most profitable charity that can be dispensed by a community to those who only desire such assistance as will aid them to support themselves by their own earnings. Through its provisions, health may be preserved to those who must toil for their support, or become common objects of public charity, and their morals guarded as jealously as are those of any household; while the influences of Christian character—contact with the pure and good, participating in their sentiments and their tastes—may surround them as an atmosphere of thought and feeling, fitting them for an intelligent exercise of their faculties, though deprived of all other means of culture. These benefits can be bestowed through no other institution, outside of the family home, to the same degree that they can be through this, as its means increase for putting into effect the plans for this end—the primary object of its original design.

The association, in the specialty of its aim, may be considered the organ through which the truest and noblest philanthropy of this age—pre-eminent for its humanizing agencies—may express itself, and we believe it is destined to become a feature in the great system of means devised by Divine wisdom and inaugurated by the birth of Christ for the elevation of those condemned to toil from early youth to old age for a bare subsistence.

In His name, Christianity has, through varied agencies, sought to fulfill His will concerning the "weary and heavy laden," and His indwelling spirit has wrought miracles for our race in the triumphs of the last century. Innumerable institutions, kindred in spirit and aim, have been established to diffuse the blessings of Christian civilization, and the end is not yet. This spirit of benevolence still calls into its service new agencies and organizes new instrumentalities for the ministry of Christian love and charity, and will continue to vary and multiply them until all the ends of Christianity in this life are gained and its triumph complete.

#### THE OBJECT OF THE ASSOCIATION.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The Christian Association of the Women of Louisville has for its object the establishment of a home for women dependent upon their own exertions for support, where the inmates will be surrounded by such influences as will elevate and refine, and where sympathy and encouragement will be extended to those who are homeless and unfortunate in our midst. It is hoped that when the object is widely known there will be no lack of means for the consummation of this great work. The invitation is extended to every woman in the city who recognizes the importance of such an institution to unite with the association and attend the meetings at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms, on Wednesday afternoons, at 3 o'clock. The payment of two dollars annually constitutes a membership, and of twenty-five dollars, at one time, a life-membership. In order to bring the matter before the public there will be a meeting in the small hall of the Masonic Temple on Monday evening next, on which occasion there will be brief addresses by several of our Louisville gentlemen who are interested in philanthropic movements, and a large attendance is earnestly requested.

During the meeting of the association on Wednesday a touching incident occurred. A letter was handed to the President, the substance of which was as follows: Not long since the daughter of a poor woman—Mrs. T., of Cincinnati—disappeared from her home very mysteriously while the father was lying dangerously ill. Every effort for her discovery was unavailing, and the mother's heart was nearly broken. At last a letter was received from her erring child in Nashville acknowledging her sin and imploring forgiveness and a release from her present surroundings. Leaving her husband in care of a neighbor, she started immediately in pursuit of her erring child, a girl of sixteen years, having in her possession a letter of recommendation from a gentleman in Cincinnati, referring her to some friends here who might be able to procure a pass over the Nashville road. Failing in this, the letter was referred to the association yesterday, while the agonized mother awaited the result in an adjoining room. So jealously had she guarded her scanty purse, that she had been without a morsel of food the whole day. We need not say that the appeal touched every heart, and that at once the unfortunate mother received the means necessary for the accomplishment of her purpose.

Will not every mother, who would shudder at the bare possibility of such a fate for her own daughter, lend her aid in extending the association, whose definite work is the prevention of crime, by the establishment of a home for working women? Ought not every person respond to this invitation? Will you?

#### AN APPEAL FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

The organization of the Women's Christian Association being perfected, it is proposed to hold a public meeting at the Masonic Temple on Monday night with the view of determining at once, by an appeal to public judgment, whether this effort at a good work shall go on or be abandoned.

It is perhaps well to say at the outset that we contemplate the establishment of a temporary home for worthy women who are in search of something to do. It is expected that during their stay at the institution they will pay such prices for board as their means will allow, rendering the house thus, as far as possible, self-sustaining. It is not proposed to set up a permanent home for the aged, or infirm, or idle. Food and shelter at the lowest possible rates till the worthy, honest woman can find remunerative labor is all that is contemplated as material aid. Her mental and moral surroundings will be such as will stimulate her to renewed effort at a higher life. The institution will be under the supervision of a selected matron, and its general management under a committee of the association called the Board of Managers. Neighboring cities have long ago set the example, and are doing great good by means of such temporary homes for women in search of occupation.

The women engaged in this work are not fanatics, but are common-sense women who carry their hearts in their hands, and who offer to aid for a time those of their own sex who need encouragement and sympathy. If the men of the city will second this hearty energy of the women of the city by liberal contributions a noble charity will be promptly set on foot. It is not proposed to go from house to house in search of dollar subscriptions, but it is hoped that men of large hearts and large purses will put at the disposal of good and true women such sums as will insure the success of this enterprise.

We are aware that the great obstacle which presents itself in the inauguration of any such charity as this is the quick query of the hard world, "cui bono?"—what good? To stop to answer such a question in eighteen hundred and seventy, when the impassioned brain of the world is rushing with the speed of steam and of lightning, would be a stultification of the sense of the nineteenth century. The man who asks it, in the light of all that his fellows are doing for his fellows, would doubt the value of a cup of cold water, and forbid his child to play with the sunshine on his parlor carpet. The world's "cui bono" and the Christian's "good works" are as wide apart as the nadir and the zenith. To such we can offer no argument, but can only say, come and go with us and we will do you good.

A fair exposition of the objects of the association will be set before the meeting on Monday night, and it is hoped gentlemen will come to the hall prepared to make such subscription as will do credit to the known liberality of the city, and as will assure these Christian women that their Samaritan effort will be sustained. In a contest for office, where nothing is involved beyond a little party spirit, the men of this town would raise thousands of dollars to-day to be spent to-morrow with no resultant good to any human being.

Bring to the meeting at the Temple a little of the enthusiasm which drives you to the political club-rooms, and enable your wives and daughters to build a home for the helpless; for surely if there is an utterly helpless creature in all the earth it is a poor woman in a strange city. Come, then, to the Temple to-morrow night, hear what we have to say, and determine for yourselves your duty as men.

## Railway News.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

SHORT-LINE RAILROAD.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 10:00 A. M. | Cincinnati and Eastern Mail (Daily except Sunday.) | 9:00 night |
| 3:05 P. M. | Cincinnati and East'n Express (Daily.) | 12:35 P. M. |
| 11:10 P. M. | Cincinnati ... (Daily except Sunday.) | [illegible] |

UNION RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT TICKET OFFICE, *Corner Fourth and Main sts.*

Correct information given in regard to all routes. Telegraph in same office. [illegible]

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 7:00 A. M. | No. 1 Memph. & Nash. Mail (Daily except Sunday.) | 8:00 P. M. |
| 4:20 P. M. | No. 3 New Orleans Exp. (Daily.) | 9:30 A. M. |
| 10:30 A. M. | No. 5 Nashville Expr. (Daily.) | 12:25 P. M. |
| 8:20 A. M. | No. 12 Mt. Vernon Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 3:05 P. M. |
| 3:15 P. M. | No. 17 Bardstown Ac. (Daily except Sunday.) | 9:35 A. M. |

JEFFERSONVILLE, MADISON & INDIANAPOLIS R. R.

Will arrive and depart from Bridge Depot, commencing with No. 18 New York Express, at 10 a. m., as follows:

| Leave. | | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| 6:40 A. M. | No. 12 Mail (Daily except Sunday.) | 7:10 A. M. |
| 10:00 A. M. | No. 17 New York Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 12:35 P. M. |
| 3:10 P. M. | No. 1 Express (Daily.) | 3:35 P. M. |
| 10:40 P. M. | No. 7 Night Express (Daily except Saturday.) Sunday special from Indianapolis | 11:35 P. M. / 1:00 P. M. |

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO R. R.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9:30 A. M. | No. 3, Chic. Mail & Exp. (Daily except Sunday.) | 7:00 P. M. |

CINCINNATI U. S. MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Morning Mail Boat | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Evening Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| On Sunday | [illegible] | [illegible] |

### RAILWAY NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CENTRAL PACIFIC FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The Central Pacific Railroad Company have perfected arrangements for bringing freight to this city without breaking bulk. Yesterday the company's freight ferry-boat brought a locomotive and three loaded cars from the Alameda landing to the Second-street depot. Everything worked satisfactory. Hereafter cars will be loaded and unloaded in this city.

CINCINNATI AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—The Directors of the Board of Trade to-day adopted a long report in favor, with slight modifications, of the proposed charter of the Cincinnati and Chattanooga railroad by Congress. The Sherman bill was referred to the Committee on Law and Railroads to ascertain what changes, if any, are needed to enable the trustees to act under its provisions.

THE MIDLAND RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The remaining forty miles yet unfinished of the Midland railroad have been let to contractors, who have arranged with the Chinese Government for one thousand laborers. They are to be sent over immediately. Each man is to receive $10 a month and rations. The contractors have given bonds to furnish them employment for five years at the same rate. Twenty-six days will constitute a month, and twelve hours a day.

AID TO RAILROADS.

CINCINNATI, March 26. The Chamber of Commerce appointed a committee to-day, consisting of W. S. Furay, L. M. W. Toof, Wm. Arnell, W. J. Lippincott and Luther Parker to proceed to Columbus on Tuesday, to urge the passage of the bill now pending allowing counties and cities in certain cases to aid in the construction of railroads.

SALE OF THE SAN JOSE RAILROAD.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A report is telegraphed from San Francisco that the Central Pacific Railroad Company have purchased the San Jose railroad. The facts are, the road has been bought by several capitalists, some of whom are identified with the Central Pacific railroad. The price paid was $3,250,000, and the first payment of $[illegible] is to be made the first of April.

## NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, March 27.

No arrests by police yesterday.

No burials in the Northern Cemetery last week.

The New Albany co-operative grocery establishment has proven a failure.

Good crowd at Commodore Foote's matinee yesterday afternoon, considering the state of the weather.

The real estate transfers for the week past, according to the County Recorder's books, foot up $15,100.

No cases in the Police Court for three days, and no trials during the entire week past, but several cases were submitted without trial.

J. P. Hanson, the enterprising news-dealer at the postoffice news-stand, will have the Monday COURIER-JOURNAL for sale to-morrow morning.

A nice young gentleman, who threw rocks at the window of an up-town residence, agreed to pay the bill and save costs in the Police Court—only $7 40.

The Delmonico Saloon was closed yesterday by the sheriff, and is said to be over $6,000 in debt. Several other saloons are said to be hanging on the verge of a like fate.

In the case of Belle Caraway, a negress, charged with concealing stolen goods, a *nolle prosequi* was entered by Prosecutor Shaw in the City Court yesterday morning.

The colored population are waiting patiently for the announcement of the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment, as sufficient material aid has been furnished for a grand jollification.

William Aiken to Margueret Townsend; Francis M. Walk to Sarah J. Eddleman, and J. F. McCurdy to Sarah E. Bently, are the only persons who have received marriage licenses during the week just past.

Quite an interesting case was tried before Justice A. W. Monroe yesterday morning, in which Wm. [illegible] was plaintiff and Ferdinand Afton defendant. Judge Lafollette acted as counsel for plaintiff and Afton plead his own case. All about a board bill. A jury investigated the case and decided in favor of plaintiff. The actions and speeches of Afton caused great merriment to Justice, jury, witnesses and bystanders. In the language of Judge Lafollette, the "God of nature never consecrated more oddities and eccentricities in one man than in Afton."

On Thursday night the grocers of New Albany met for the purpose organizing a protective union, to protect themselves against bad customers. They propose to have black list of all deadbeats hanging in every store of which the owner is a member, and by reference to this list the grocer can tell immediately the standing of a person applying for credit. If his name is on the list, of course he will have to go hungry or pay cash. The idea is an excellent one, and is calculated to facilitate trade greatly. We suggest that the move extend to hotels and boarding-houses. The Union will meet again on Tuesday night to elect officers and adopt a constitution and by-laws.

A nicely-dressed and respectable-looking female got on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad at Mitchell yesterday afternoon, with a babe in her arms, taking passage for Orleans, paying her fare. Conductor Tom Hanlon paid no further attention to the matter until the arrival of the train at Orleans, where he noticed the lady had suddenly disappeared. At Turner's station, three miles south of Orleans, some of the employes, hearing the cry of an infant, found that she had left the babe under a seat of the coach. Some ladies on the train took charge of it, and on the arrival of the train at New Albany it was left with Mr. Snodgrass, proprietor of Franklin Hotel. It is a beautiful, bright-eyed boy, about six weeks of age. Further particulars in Monday's COURIER-JOURNAL.

## JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, March 26.

The city continues unusually quiet. Judge Mathews again yesterday morning found his court defunct.

Mr. Meyers, Esq., returned yesterday from his Eastern purchases, and has our thanks for late Eastern papers.

In mentioning the list of candidates yesterday we unintentionally omitted the following: Sheriff, Mart. V. Howard, Geo. W. Baxter, and Thos. Bellows; Clark and Floyd Circuit Criminal Court, C. P. Furgruson, of Charleston, and John O. Green, of New Albany.

The case of Granberry V. Thompson et al. against the Hamburg and Jeffersonville turnpike, was yesterday compromised by the assessment against the plaintiffs being reduced from 40 to 20 cents by order of the directors. The macademizing of the pike will commence at once.

A number of capitalists of this city are about to organize a joint stock wagon factory. This evidence of prosperity is highly gratifying to our citizens. The project is in the hands of earnest work-meaning men, and in a few days the announcement of the organization will be made.

William Ingram declines under any circumstances being a candidate for re-election to the Council. Mr. Ingram has been many years a faithful servant of the people of the city and county. His withdrawal from the political arena is not only a loss to the Democratic party, but to the entire people.

Elder Geo. F. Adams, of the Christian church, at New Albany, will deliver a temperance lecture at three o'clock this afternoon, the hour having been changed a half hour earlier to accommodate the speaker. Elder Adams is a rising young minister, and is spoken of in high terms in New Albany.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad is constructing a track connecting their road with the bridge, by forming a junction with the Jeff. road near Howard's brick-yard. It was stated yesterday that in making this connection the tract was being laid across Franklin Square; but this, the officers state, is a mistake.

Elder K. Shaw on Friday night closed his protracted meetings in the Christian Church after a term of four weeks, during which he has labored with a zeal and vigor seldom excelled, and a result commensurate with his energetic endeavors in the cause of religion. One hundred and two members were received and all immersed except those who had previously taken upon themselves that sacred rite. Elder Shaw departed yesterday morning for Washington, Davis county, to enter upon a new field of duty. To-day at 10½ o'clock a. m. Elder L. Y. Bailey will preach in the Christian Church.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Don't forget the sale at John Grimes', Thursday, 10 a. m.

### The Odious Income Tax.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph (Republican.)]

There is no use in temporizing with the income tax, or attempting to remedy this and that of the thousand and one absurd decisions of Commissioner Delano by a fresh act of Congress. The tax is arbitrary, oppressive and inquisitorial to the last degree. It was submitted to only as a war measure, and the faith of the Government is pledged that it shall continue until the year 1870, "and no longer." The returns made in 1870 are to be the last, according to the law. The oppressive features of the law are such that they cannot be remedied, and the only remedy is to let the law expire. It has been submitted to under the belief and pledge that it should cease in 1870. That time has come, and the people will hold their representatives in Congress to a strict account if they undertake to fasten this outrage upon them anew. This is the sentiment of the people without distinction of party.

## River News

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | GEN. LYTLE | 3 P. M. |
| Ark. River | E. C. GRAY | [illegible] |
| St. Louis | ANGORA | [illegible] |
| Memphis | ROBT. BURNS | 10 A. M. |

ARRIVALS—March 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ben. Franklin, Cin. | United States, Cin. |
| Leonora, Madison. | Blue Wing, Ky. river. |
| Tarascon, Hend. | Abeona, St. Louis. |
| Legal Tender, N. O. | Hesperor, Cin. |
| Edinburgh, Cin. | Robert Moore, Nash. |
| John Kilgour, N. O. | Glasgow, N. O. |

DEPARTURES—March 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ben. Franklin, Cin. | United States, Cin. |
| Leonora, Madison. | Blue Wing, Ky. river. |
| Tarascon, Hend. | Abeona, St. Louis. |
| Legal Tender, Cin. | Hesperor, Cin. |
| Edinburgh, N. O. | Robert Moore, Cin. |

YESTERDAY was a rainy, sloppy, disagreeable day. Friday night about eleven o'clock it commenced to rain, and rained incessantly up to 6 p. m. yesterday. At that hour there was but little prospects of a clearing up. The river continues to rise slowly and has risen 4 inches since last report. Now in the canal 9 feet 6 inches, and in the chute, 7 feet 6 inches. The river is rising at Cincinnati, and if the rains have been general we may look for a rise soon here of several feet. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, business on the levee yesterday was very good.

The Legal Tender came up over the falls and passed up for Cincinnati.

The Rose Hite will leave the city wharf for Henderson at 4:30 p. m. to-morrow.

The W. H. Brown arrived from St. Louis with five barges loaded with iron ore to go above.

The towboat Big Alps was due last night from below with a tow of empty barges for Pittsburg.

The Grand Lake will leave to-morrow with a tow of coal for New Orleans for Miller, Nichol & Co.

The Glasgow, from New Orleans, passed up the falls late yesterday afternoon on her way to Pittsburg.

The Argosy, from Pittsburg to New Orleans, will be at the city wharf this morning, and leave at 12 m.

The Robert Burns will be found at the city wharf early this morning, and will leave for Memphis at 10 a. m.

The steamer Anna, of the old reliable St. Louis Express Line, is due to-night from St. Louis to Cincinnati.

The Robert Moore, from Nashville, arrived, and, after discharging a large lot of tobacco, corn and other freight, left for Cincinnati.

The Emperor, from New Orleans, landed yesterday and discharged a small lot of freight here and proceeded on her way to Cincinnati.

The steamer Lawrence, of the Nashville Packet Company's line, is the first boat for Nashville, leaving here Tuesday at 12 m. positively.

The fine and elegant steamer Gen. Lytle, of the United States Mail Line, leaves the company's wharf-boat at the foot of Third street for Cincinnati at 3 o'clock this day.

We learn by a special dispatch to Capt. Pink Varble, Falls Pilot, that the P. W. Strader would arrive to-night and leave for New Orleans to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The John Kilgour arrived at the Portland wharf yesterday. She will ascend the falls this morning and land at the city wharf to receive freight for a return trip to New Orleans.

The towboat Dick Fulton arrived at Portland yesterday morning with a tow of barges, and left them at the foot of Sand Island, and went over to New Albany to have her boilers patched.

Captain Greathouse, of New Orleans, left on the mail-boat yesterday evening for Madison. He will return to-morrow. It is rumored that he is here with an eye to building another boat.

The beautiful little Dove No. 2, after having been thoroughly repaired, will leave the wharf this morning for Cincinnati to enter the Cincinnati and Kentucky river trade. She is to take the place of the Wren.

The barge Judge Fletcher, in tow of the Geo. Thompson, departed for Little Rock yesterday evening. The barge contained twenty-four cars and one locomotive and tender for the Fort Scott and Little Rock railroad.

The Abeona, from Cincinnati, landed at the city wharf and received about 20 tons of freight, and would have received more had it not have been for the rain. She passed over the falls with orders for all the cement she could carry.

The LeClaire No. 2, Capt. Milt Atkin in command, with J. Morgan Smith in the office, left for Tennessee river yesterday evening with a moderate trip. In the future the LeClaire will leave here on her regular day, that being Saturday.

The Simpson Horner is due here Tuesday night from below, with a tow of empty barges. Her tow will be transferred to other boats to go to Pittsburg, and she will return to ports below with a full tow of coal for Horner, Wood & Co.

The towboat Sam Parker was sold Friday at Cincinnati by the United States Marshal, Captain James S. Wise, acting for other parties, being the successful bidder; $6,000 was the price. The Parker had been in limbo for several months, and was owned by the Mason City Salt Company.

We had the pleasure of meeting yesterday Mr. Edward Gallup, the recently appointed passenger agent of the United States mail line. His headquarters are to be in this city. Mr. Gallup comes amongst us with all the recommendations requisite, and we doubt not that the mail line has shown good judgment in procuring the services of Mr. Gallup.

The E. C. Gray, with Capt. [illegible] in command, and Wm. Metcalf in the office, did not leave yesterday evening on account of being unable to get her freight aboard. She will positively leave early this morning on her maiden trip to the head waters of the Arkansas river. She will clear this port with every pound of freight she can carry. The reliable and well-known pilots, Captains Phillips and Peckenpaugh, are at the wheel.

The following were half the cabin and all the deck receipts from passengers on the boats named during the month of February, as returned to the office of the U. S. Assessor of the First District:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belle Vernon | $ 414 | Gen. Buell | $2,085 |
| Alaska | 882 | Emma Floyd | 806 |
| Waunita | 3,090 | Fleetwood | 3,395 |
| Edinburgh | 215 | Mary Ament | 602 |
| Robert Moore | 211 | United States | 2,613 |
| Anna | 582 | St. James | 1,512 |
| Sam. J. Hale | 489 | Leonidas | 538 |
| Kenton | 1,160 | Abeona | 495 |
| Shamrock | 480 | Wren | 299 |
| Silver Moon | 603 | Ohio No. 4 | 4,050 |
| Emperor | 347 | Norman | 658 |
| Spray | 175 | Champion | 521 |
| Kate Robinson | 458 | Robert Burns | 1,273 |
| Alice Dean | 1,346 | Lawrence | 489 |
| Gen. Lytle | 2,736 | Minneola | 585 |
| C. T. Dumont | 975 | Bostona | 2,736 |
| Ben. Franklin | 1,854 | J. H. Groesbeck | 1,030 |
| Telegraph | 1,778 | | |

☞ The postage stamps of Belgium, it is reported, are hereafter to bear the profile of the Minister of Public Works. This change, it is stated, has been made in consequence of the comments of the newspapers upon the impropriety of soiling and defacing the head of King Leopold II., at present borne on the stamps.

## CITY ITEMS.

☞ Black, plain and rept silks, cost price $3 per yard, now at $1 95; lace points, shoo-fly parasols. Large assortment of shawls, and thousands of nice fancy articles at astonishing low prices at Madame S. Aron's, south side Market street, below Seventh.

**Brides and Bridegrooms, Attention!**

Don't think that you will be able to enjoy the full delights of a wedding tour without one of D. O'Hare's Bridal Trunks, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Ready-made ladies' suits, of none but the best goods, or suits made to order, at Madame S. Aron's, south side Market street, below Seventh.

☞ You can buy a Saratoga trunk for $4 50 at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The spring season is the time to use Walker's Tonic Bitters to prevent disease, keep off chills, purify the blood and give tone to the system. It is the most effective tonic known. Cures dyspepsia, constipation and every form of indigestion and all diseases arising from torpid liver.

☞ The A No. XX sole leather valise, copper-riveted edge and improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's trunk house, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ For best of porcelains or photographs at low prices, go to Stowe's gallery, Fourth and Green.

☞ XX sole leather trunks, with improved steel spring, at D. O'Hare's Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Large lot of silk sacques and trimmings, all of the latest styles, cheaper than ever at Madame S. Aron's, south side Market street, below Seventh.

☞ The A No. 1 sole leather trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava is meeting with extraordinary success. Hundreds of letters are received daily attesting its wonderful merits. We might fill the entire columns of the COURIER-JOURNAL with certificates and testimonials, but will content ourselves with giving a few genuine extracts:

"LOUISVILLE, March 10, 1870.

"*Gentlemen:* Please add to our order two dozen Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava. It is the most salable article we have in the house, and, indeed, is the only Buchu which we now have any demand for at all. The cause of its great popularity with us is owing to the fact that it is not only better in quality, but much cheaper in price, than the other Buchus. We can sell one bottle of Wintersmith Buchu, containing six ounces, for $1, whilst the other Buchus in the market, holding only three ounces, we cannot afford to sell for less than $1 25 per bottle." RIPLEY, TENN., March 1, 1870.

*Messrs. Peter, Powers & Cooper:*

"I must have some more of Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava, for I can sell none other in my trade. The combination of Pareira Brava with Buchu makes, I think, a much superior diuretic to Buchu alone."

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 3, 1870.

"*Gentlemen:* Though I have been in the drug business for near forty years, I must say your Buchu and Pareira Brava is the most popular patent medicine I have ever sold."

COLUMBUS, MISS., March 7, 1870.

*Dr. Wintersmith:* "Please send me half gross more of your Buchu and Pareira Brava. It is the most popular diuretic I have ever sold. Seems to give entire satisfaction in every case."

JACKSON, TENN., March 4, 1870.

*Gentlemen:* "Wintersmith's Buchu and Pareira Brava has made a great many cures in this comunity. We can sell none other since receiving it. Please send us six dozen."

☞ One dollar and fifty cents will buy a trunk at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ The following lines of new dry goods are offered at and below their exact gold value, by James F. White & Co.:

12 pieces good quality linen sheeting at the per yard, worth $3 10.

100 dozen bleached dinner napkins at 75c per dozen, worth $1 00.

50 pieces white Marseilles at 20c per yard; price last season 35c.

50 pieces better at 25c; last season 50c.

10 pieces 60-inch Barnsley table linen at 87½c; price last season 60c.

100 dozen Barnsley bath towels at $1 60 per dozen.

50 dozen bleached damask towels at 25c each; former price 40c.

50 dozen do better at 40c each; former price 60c.

Richardson's Irish linens from 30c upwards.

300 dozen ladies' linen cambric handkerchiefs, hem-stitched, at 12½c each, or $1 40 per dozen.

100 pieces white Swiss muslin at 12½c.

100 pieces six-quarter Victoria lawn, for ladies' suits, at 37½c; the price of these goods last season was 60c.

75 dozen ladies' white cotton seamless hose, at 10c.

50 dozen Balbriggan hose at 50c, worth 85c.

50 dozen men's British super stout half-hose at 25c a pair.

20 pieces good quality black alpaca at 25c per yard.

Japanese poplins, fresh colors and fine assortment, at 25c.

A beautiful line sash and bonnet ribbons at a reduction of 40 per cent.

Good black silks at $1 00, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $1 90, $2 00, $2 50 and $2 75.

Lyons colored silks at $1 25, $1 90 and $2 50.

Purchasers will find our entire stock of dry goods *actually* on the above basis of reduction, recognizing the fact that all goods must henceforward be sold at their gold value.

JAMES F. WHITE & CO.,
118 Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.
mh27 Su,W&F

**Don't Waste Your Time in Wandering Around**

among second and third-class dealers, but if you want a trunk or anything in that line go to headquarters, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, where you can select from a stock of 5,000, and only pay the lowest wholesale price for a single trunk.

☞ If you want to get a good home-made Trunk, or anything in the trunk line, go direct to the manufacturers. Brennan & Duffley are practical trunk makers themselves, and can sell from 15 to 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the city. Southeast corner of Fourth and Main streets. fe27 Sutf

**LATEST SPRING MILLINERY.**

**The ladies are respectfully invited to examine the new styles of Leghorn Hats, real French Bonnets and Flowers, Bows and Head Dresses, of the latest variety, Sash and Gros Grain Ribbons, in every shade and width; the designs are new and beautiful.**

**Pleased to say there is material decline in the prices of most of the above goods. E. KETTIG, Northwest corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets. mh27 d6.**

**Wall Paper.**

Wood Brothers, west side of Fourth street between Market and Jefferson, are now receiving their spring styles of paper hangings, bought since the decline in gold, which, for variety, cheapness and beauty, cannot be excelled by any house in the West. They have a large force of careful and experienced paper-hangers, and fill all orders promptly and to the satisfaction of their customers.

**Country Merchants,**

Buy your trunks at Brennan & Duffley's. We have now on hand the largest, the best and cheapest stock of trunks ever offered in this city. fe27sutf

**Are Greenbacks Worth Saving?**

If you think so, then save from fifteen to twenty per cent. by buying your trunks, satchels, &c., at D. O'Hare's, 142 Main street. He can sell just that much cheaper than any other dealer in the West, and will sell you one trunk at the same rate he would charge for a thousand.

**NOTICE--CLOSING OUT. The entire stock of Dry Goods selling at cost during the next four days. The fixtures and three years' lease for sale, and the store with nine rooms for rent at $50 per month. This store is one of the best in the city for any branch of business. Apply to mh27 d2 W. J. KINSELLA.**

**Something New.**

The newest and best thing now on the market is the Russia zinc traveling trunk, manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare. Neither water, lightning, nor hotel porters can affect them. They are not only far superior to the best sole-leather trunks, but they are at least 50 per cent. cheaper.

☞ We desire to call the attention of those wanting a charming residence at gold prices to our advertisement of a "Splendid Residence." It is one of the most attractive and desirable in Louisville. PEARSON & MEDDIS.

**☞ 52 pieces Carpet at 35 cents upward.**

**25 pieces loom dice Table Linen at 42½-2 cents.**

**750 12-4 Quilts $1 50.**

**THOS. McSHANE, 139 Market street, between Floyd and Preston. mh27 d3**

**If you want a trunk that you can** throw out of a four-story window without injury, call on D. O'Hare, at his Trunk Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, and get one of his Solid English Sole Leather Trunks. There is no discount on them.

☞ Still greater reduction in Trunks, at Brennan & Duffley's. fe27 Sutf

**☞ A fresh lot of Fluting Machines just received.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mrs. Knox,** | **4** | **inch roller,** | **$ 8 00** |
| " | **6** | " " | **12 00** |
| **Peerless,** | **5** | " " | **8 00** |
| **Manville,** | **5** | " " | **12 00** |
| **Cole,** | **7** | " " | **14 00** |

**Also, Step Ladders, Clothes Horses, Virginia Biscuit Brakes, Moss Baskets, Russell's Patent Steak Broiler, and a large lot of pure German Canaries, and the finest assortment of Bird Cages in the city, at PYNE & CREIGHTON'S, No. 82 Fourth street.**

**A Question Answered.**

The reason why hosiery, notions, and fancy goods are *wholesaled* so low at the Stocking Factory, 148 Market street, up stairs is because they were bought during the recent panic in New York. mh27 d6

**PAINTING AND DRAWING CLASS. W. C. Sanders, portrait painter, will give Painting Lessons two days in the week, and Drawing Lessons three evenings, from 7 till 9. Apply at room No. 4, Veisiger Building. mh27 d3.**

☞ If you want to buy business property that will pay 15 per cent., attend the sale on Jefferson street, between First and Brook, to-morrow evening, and we will show you some. PEARSON & MEDDIS.

**WINTERSMITH'S REMEDIES--THE MOST POPULAR MEDICINES OF THE DAY--For sale by Pfingst Brothers, druggists, corner Eleventh and Market and Fourth and Chestnut streets. mh27 d6.**

☞ The ladies are especially invited to examine the writing-desks, work-boxes, fans, toilet articles, rubber toys and balls, panstripto brushes, rubber gloves, bath-tubs, nursery sheeting, and manyother novelties and curiosities, just received at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's. mh25 we,fr,su

**DRY GOODS selling at cost during the next four days, at W. J. KINSELLA'S, Corner Market and Preston sts. mh27 d2**

**No More Baggage Smashing.**

The celebrated India-rubber trunk shields, an article long needed by the traveling community, manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**ROGERS' HOUSE FURNISHING EMPORIUM,**

**146 South side Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.**

**Clothes Wringers, in Monitor, Eureka, Sherman, Novelty, Buckeye, and Little Giant patents, sent on trial.**

**Bird Cages, an immense assortment, and warranted singers.**

**Brushes, for ceiling, counter and all styles.**

**Dusters, all sizes.**

**Step Ladders, all sizes, also Black Walnut and Pantry Steps.**

**Fluting Machines, in Mrs. Knox, Cole, Peerless and Manville patents.**

**Bath Tubs, in all styles.**

**Hampers, Baskets, all kinds, and Wooden-Ware, Cedar Chests, &c.**

**French and Stone China, and an immense lot of Glass Ware, all at greatly reduced prices. Call and see. mh27 d2.**

**Trunks of Any Size or Quality,**

old or new, can be fitted with the newly invented *India-Rubber Trunk Shield*, on short notice, at D. O'Hare's great trunk emporium, No. 142 south side Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. The railroad men say they are the greatest invention of the day, and that nothing short of a general smash-up of a train can injure them in the slightest degree.

☞ An acknowledged fact—that Brennan & Duffley make the best Trunks in the West. Southeast corner of Fourth and Main sts. fe27 Sutf

**Hunnewell's**

**Standard New England Medical Preparations,** comprising the **Universal Cough Remedy** (large size 50 cents; small size 25 cents) for every complaint of the throat and lungs.

**Tolu Anodyne** (50 cents per bottle) for neuralgia, nervousness, tooth and earache, loss of sleep, painful menstruation, headache, and all complaints controlled by a nervous tendency.

**Universal Cathartic Pills** (25 cents per box) without griping, the most perfect remedy for all complaints of stomach and bowels, impurities of blood, and as a general family physic.

**Opal Cement** (20 cents per bottle), the great necessity of every family, as it permanently mends broken crockery, glass, parians, or valuable stones, and, when mended, the fracture imperceptible and permanent.

These most valuable and reliable preparations, partially known at the West, but in New England with a ten-years' legacy of undoubted results, ask only the confidence of a test to insure perfect acceptation, as those who favor me with their confidence will concede.

JOHN L. HUNNEWELL,
Proprietor, Practical Chemist, 97 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

**E. S. SUTTON,** 361 Jefferson st., between Ninth and Tenth, Louisville, Ky., sole agent for Kentucky.

For sale by all druggists. ja18suly

**How to Protect Your Trunk from Breaking.**

One of the greatest necessities of this age of constant travel is a trunk which will not break, and which will not cut its way through anything which it comes down upon. This is fully accomplished by the India-rubber trunk shield, which must be seen to be appreciated. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by D. O'Hare, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Rubber, jet, and imitation rubber jewelry, just received, for sale wholesale and retail at the RUBBER GOODS HOUSE, Janney & Perry's. mh25 we,fri,su

**Southern Merchants,**

look to your interest, and pack your goods in trunks, and save the loss on packing-boxes. The boxes, you will remember, are a dead loss, while you can sell the trunks to a profit. You are invited to call and examine the stock. To those who purchase to sell again, a liberal deduction will be made from the lowest trade wholesale price.

Remember the place, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. Remember the place, D. O'HARE'S.

**Competition is the Life of Trade,**

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

**New Spring Goods.**

Ben. Mason, of the firm of Mason & Seaton, 75 Fifth street, has just returned from New York with an entire new and choice stock of French and English spring goods which they are prepared to make up on short notice in the very latest and most fashionable styles. Gentlemen desirous of appearing in dress or business suits made to fit and adorn the person will do well to call on them and leave their orders before going elsewhere. mh27 d6

**Look to Your Interests**

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's Great Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, No. 142, between Fourth and Fifth, wholesale New York prices.

**Money Loaned on Collateral Security.**

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks will consult their interests by a call at this office. Gold and silver watches, diamonds, &c., and other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory, by C. HAGAN.
mh20 d60 114 Third street.

**Baggage-Smashers in Despair.**

The India-rubber trunk shield, now being attached to trunks by D. O'Hare, at his trunk manufactory, No. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, is one of the greatest securities that science has ever devised for travelers. A trunk, encased in them, may bid defiance to anything short of a first-class earthquake.

**Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure—The Most Successful Fever and Ague Medicine Known—The Reasons of its Superiority over Other Chill Remedies.**

This preparation contains no quinine or arsenic, nor any deleterious substance whatever. All who have had chills and fever, and have taken quinine, calomel or arsenic (which are the principal ingredients of most of the medicines now in use), are aware that the medicines often leave the system in an unhealthy condition, making it more difficult to relieve it of their effects than of the original disease. Wintersmith's Improved Chill Cure leaves the system in a perfectly healthy condition, with no bad effects in any way to be worn off. Unlike chill remedies generally, it requires no purgative to be taken with it, the medicine itself acting gently and agreeably upon the liver and bowels, effectually removing the cause of the disease, not merely temporarily checking it. Herein consists its great superiority over all other chill preparations. The cure is a permanent one; the *chill will not return* periodically, as is the case when broken by quinine and other medicines. Read the two certificates below:

WHAT AN EMINENT CHEMIST SAYS OF WINTERSMITH'S TONIC SIRUP.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS,
July 16, 1869.

*Dr. Wintersmith:*

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Sirup or Improved Chill Cure. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

CERTIFICATE OF BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

She was cured by Wintersmith's Tonic Sirup, after all other remedies had failed:

LOUISVILLE, March 18, 1870.

*Dr. Wintersmith:*

DEAR SIR: For several months last year, I was suffering with fever and ague. During that time I had two Doctors attending me. They gave me dose after dose of quinine and other medicines, but with only temporary effect. They would break the chills, but in a short time they would return again. I tried several other chill remedies I saw advertised; but it was just the same thing. They would break the chills for a short time only, when they would come back again worse than ever. I was advised to try your Tonic Sirup, and was told that it never failed. I took only one bottle. It cured me right off, and, though it has now been several months since, I have had no more chills. BRIDGET GRIFFIN.

**Trunks Retailed**

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

**A Voice from South America.**

MEMPHIS, TENN., Feb. 12, 1870.

*Dr. Wintersmith:*

DEAR SIR—From long residence in South America, aggravated by a severe attack of Isthmus or Chagres fever, I have been suffering for years from inflammation of the neck of the bladder. The failure of the prominent diuretics of the day to give me any relief had almost led me to consider my case incurable. Why I tried your Buchu and Pareira Brava I do not know, for I was losing confidence in all medicines, but this much let me say, that to-day I am a well man, and in the full enjoyment of a sound constitution. The value the Buchu and Pareira Brava have been to me cannot be estimated in money.

Yours gratefully, Edward Langdon, Memphis, Tenn. fe24 tf

**5,000 Trunks**

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

**More Home Testimony.**

Another cure made by Dr. Wintersmith's Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava:

*Dr. Wintersmith:*

SIR—I have been suffering for a long time from weakness of the urinary organs, producing involuntary or nocturnal emissions. Desirous of ridding myself of this terrible complaint, I had recourse to the various diuretic remedies of the day, buchu, &c. Nothing seemed to do me any good until I tried your Extract Buchu and Pareira Brava, two bottles of which have relieved me completely. Yours respectfully,

MARSHALL FRENCH,
tf 89 Roselane street, Louisville, Ky.

**Old Trunks**

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street between Fourth and Fifth.


**JOHN SMIDT, SCHWARTZ & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.**

Dealers in Exchange, Stocks, Bonds & Coin. Drafts and Letters of Credit on Europe. Consuls for the North German Union, South German States and Austria-Hungarian Empire.

John Smidt, Theod. Schwartz, C. Franke, F. Janesen, C. Brockenbrough. jal d6m


## BIRTHS.

In Fleming county, on the 16th inst., to the wife of Mr. Richard Zimmerman, a son.

To the wife of Capt. S. W. Swift, of Frankfort, a son.

## MARRIED.

MAYES—DUBOIS—In this city, by Rev. R. M. Messick, THEO. A. MAYES, of Salem, Ind., and Miss RACHEL S. DUBOIS.

## DIED.

HUNT—At Memphis, Tenn., of congestion of the brain, MATHEW [illegible], of St. Louis, in the thirty-fourth year.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, [illegible] Gray street, between Jackson and Hancock, this (Sunday) 27th inst., [illegible]. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

RYAN—In this city on [illegible], WM. RYAN, aged [illegible] years.

His funeral will take place this evening at 3½ o'clock, from residence on [illegible] street, between [illegible] and [illegible]. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

HUNTER—Saturday, March 26th, at 4:30 o'clock p. m., GEO. C. HUNTER, in the forty-fourth year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Monday evening at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, on Ninth street, between Breckinridge and York. Friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

## FUNERAL NOTICE.

The funeral of ROBERT FLETCHER EBLEN will take place at the residence of Mr. James Eblen, on Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, No. 180, at 3 o'clock P. M.

## OBITUARY.

STOUT—Died, January 19th, in Nelson county, Ky., Miss KATE, eldest daughter of Hon. D. P. Stout.

Kate, the comfort of her aged parents and guide of her young companions, has been torn from the embrace of those who loved her. Could beauty, competency, moral loveliness, the tears of friends and the regret of society have moved the King of Terrors, Miss Kate would not have died. She was a Christian; she was not a lover of pleasure more than a lover of God. She gave her affections not to the world, but to Him who died to redeem the world. . . . [illegible] Lord say, so'lee, my love, my fair one, and come away. At last the moment arrived and she heard the voice of her beloved. As her spirit was taking its flight, she exclaimed with a full radiant with joy, [illegible] and in the same instant her spirit soared to the bosom of God.

She has gone in the spring time of life,
Ere her sky had been dimmed by a cloud;
While her heart with the rapture of love was yet rife.
And the hopes of her youth were unbowed—
From the lovely, who loved her too well,
From the hearts that had grown to her own,
From the sorrow which late over her young spirit fell,
Like a dream of the night she has flown;
And the earth hath received to its bosom its trust—
Ashes to ashes and dust unto dust. A. A. M.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.


**ARTIFICIAL HONEY.**

ARTIFICIAL HONEY can now be produced at the trifling cost of 15c. per lb., which equals that made by bees, and is preferred by some, as it has no bitter taste compared with the bee-honey, and by analysis is found to contain the same ingredients as bee-honey. As the demand for honey always exceeds the supply, parties can make money by manufacturing this article for sale. We will send this recipe for 50c., together with 50 other valuable recipes, among which is the celebrated angler's secret, by which fish may be taken in any quantity—this is very valuable to fishermen. Also how to cure hog cholera—this is a new method, and never fails. And how to tame the most vicious horse so that he may be driven without bridle or reins. Three parties can send us 25c. each, and get 3 copies of this book. These recipes are the same as sold by E. C. Allen & Co., Augusta, Me., for $5. Address

THOMAS WARD & CO.,
Room No. 38, Postoffice Building,
mh26 d3&w1* Memphis, Tenn.


## RELIGIOUS.

**Religious Notice.**

There will be divine services at St. John's Church, corner Walnut and Clay, on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock. Subject—Duties of parents regarding the education of their children.

**Religious Notice.**

THE Rev. J. McKendree Reiley will preach in the Market-street M. E. Church this morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

**Unitarian Church.**

BY request the subject of the lecture this evening will be "Future Punishment." Services at 7½ o'clock, morning services as usual at 11.

## MEETINGS.

**Notice.**

A MEETING of those interested in the Louisville and Red River Packet Company is called for Monday evening, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the last meeting to confer with the Directors of the White and Arkansas River Packet Company, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient. J. M. ROBINSON, J. B. FORCE, W. R. HARRIS. mh27 d2

**Notice.**

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Galt House Company will be held on the 4th day of April, 1870 (first Monday), at banking office of the Western Financial Corporation, in this city, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., when an election will be held for five directors of said Company. mh25 d10 CLINTON McCLARTY, Sec'y.

**Notice.**

LOUISVILLE AND SALT RIVER TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

THE annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the law office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 198 West Jefferson street, Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, April 2, 1870, for the election of a President and five Directors and such other business as may be brought before them. By order of the President and Board of Directors.

J. G. WILSON,
mh15 dtd Sec'y and Treas. L. & S. R. T. R. Co.


**LEVI'S CLOAK & FUR HOUSE**

**LADIES' WRAPPINGS.**

**100 Arabs, new styles;**
**Silk Cloaks;**
**Lace Shawls and Sacques;**

**SUITS.**

**Black Silk Suits;**
**Waterproof Combination Suits;**
**Linen and Pique Suits;**
**Black Silks at gold prices;**
**Guipure Laces, Fringes, & Gimps**

At astonishing low prices.
Please examine my goods and prices.

**MORRIS LEVI,**
ja22 SuW&Ftf 114 Market, bet. Third & Fourth.

**CARPETS,**

**Oil-Cloths,**

AND

**Curtain Materials.**

**W. H. McKNIGHT**

Will open on MONDAY MORNING, March 28, an entire new and magnificent stock of CARPETINGS, comprising

**3-4 & 6-4 Velvet Carpets;**
**3-4 & 6-4 Tap. Brussels "**
**Body Brussels "**
**Extra 2 and 3 Ply "**

Embracing all the newest designs and choicest patterns and colorings, bought with the benefit of the late decline. For sale at prices as low as New York or elsewhere, wholesale and retail.

**W. H. McKNIGHT,**
**146 Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets.**
mh27 SuWe&Frim

**SADDLERY**

AT R. E. MILES'.

**Harness**

AT R. E. MILES'.

**Trunks, Traveling Sacks, &c.,**

AT R. E. MILES'.

**SIGN, GOLDEN HORSE HEAD,**

**No. 52 Main St., bet. 2d & 3d.**
mh27 d6

**LUMBER! LUMBER!!**

WM. STEWART & CO., Dealers in Allegheny PINE LUMBER, Dressed and Undressed Flooring, Weather-boarding, Laths, Pine and Poplar Shingles, Cedar Posts, Joist, Scantling, and Poplar Boards.

Office and Yard corner Chestnut and Preston and Seventeenth and Walnut streets. mh27 d1f

**CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS' Cheap Lace Store,**

**103½ Fourth St.**

JUST RECEIVED A FULL STOCK OF

Embroidered Edgings and Insertion;
Lace Riviere, Lace Ruffling;
Embroidered Infants' Dresses and Waists;
Blank Crape Collars and Cuffs;
Lace and Embroidered Chemisettes;
Latest styles Lace and Linen Collars.

TO CLOSE OUT AT COST PRICE, A LOT OF

Embroidered Table Covers;
Muslin Curtains;
Black Lace Flounces;
Tidies from 15c to $1;
5,000 yards of real Thread Edging at from 5c to 20c a yard. mh27

***Dress Goods, &c.***

2 Cases Sues Poplins;
1 do Norwich do;
1 do Super Fancy do;
1 do Embroidered Grenadines;
1 do Plain do;
1 do Striped do;
1 do Embroidered Swiss;
1 do Buff Linen Lawns;
1 do Satin striped Lenos;
1 do Chene do;
1 do Fancy do;
50 pieces Japanese Silk Poplins, plain & checked;
30 do Lyons Black Rep Silk;
200 Spring Style Arabs.

Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
mh27 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville, Ky.

***Buttons.***

200 Gross Pearl Sacque buttons, assorted sizes;
200 do smoked Pearl Sacque do do;
1,000 do Pearl Shirt do do;
100 do Fancy Agate Dress do do;
500 do White and Colored Agate Shirt Buttons, assorted sizes;
1,000 do Glass Dress Buttons;
500 do Silk do do;

Just received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
mh15 70 and 72 Sixth street, Louisville Ky.

***LEBER & LIMBURG,***

**Fresco Painters,**

No. 83 Fourth street, at Mr. Nicholas', or at their respective residences, No. 340 Eighth street, near Broadway, and No. 109 Market street, bet. Preston and Floyd, Louisville. mhl dlm-TuTh&Su*

**40**

OF the most desirable Building Lots in Portland for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire at law office. BOONE & BOONE, No. 206 Jefferson street, third door fe26 Sutf above Sixth street.

**To-Morrow (Monday), March 28,**

**Mrs. A. E. PORTER**

Will open her entire stock of elegant

**Spring Millinery!**

**20 cases of New style Bonnets and Hats, which will be sold low according to the times.**

**300 pieces of elegant Sash Ribbons of varied styles and widths, corresponding styles and patterns, for Bows and Neckties.**

**500 cartoons of Plain Ribbons from No. 2 to 40, new and beautiful shades.**

**500 boxes of magnificent French Flowers.**

☞ My large and well selected stock enables me to sell lower than any other house in the city.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 4 Ribbons | $[illegible] | No. 16 Ribbons | $[illegible] |
| No. 5 " | [illegible] | No. 22 " | [illegible] |
| No. 7 " | [illegible] | No. 30 " | [illegible] |
| No. 9 " | [illegible] | No. 40 " | [illegible] |
| No. 12 " | [illegible] | | |

**GRO GRAIN RIBBONS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 4 Ribbons | $[illegible] | No. 12 Ribbons | $[illegible] |
| No. 5 " | [illegible] | No. 16 " | [illegible] |
| No. 7 " | [illegible] | No. 22 " | [illegible] |
| No. 9 " | [illegible] | | |

Very respectfully yours,

**MRS. A. E. PORTER,**
TEMPLE OF FASHION,
No. 118 Fourth st.


**State Taxes.**

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, COURT HOUSE.

THE following is a list of persons whose property has been forfeited to the State for non-payment of State tax, and unless the same is paid immediately I will offer the property for sale:

A

| | |
|---|---|
| Able, M. H., | Anderson, Gen. Robert, |
| Alstadt, Mrs. James, | Anderson, J. F. or Hardy, |
| Applegate, Wm. or Wesley Whitlow, | Allen, Buck, |
| Allen, George, | Ainsley, Jennets, |
| Allison, R., of Ohio, | Allerton, J. J., |
| Allen, A., heirs, | Augustin, Martha A., |
| Alexander, Martha, | Ayers, Thos. H. or Eliza |
| Atwell, Wm., estate, | D'Leary, estate, |
| Atkinson, Mrs., R. Nutall | Arnold, James, |
| to pay, | Arnold, Ely, |
| Arnold, Charles, | Arnold, John, |
| | Adams W. C. |

B

| | |
|---|---|
| Bullitt, T., | Berna, James, |
| Buckners, Robt., est., or | Branson, Wm., estate |
| White & Selvage, | Brown, Thomas, estate, |
| Bathrows, Mrs. W. | Burkhead & Bro., Bullitt |
| Barry, Richard, n. r., | & Smith agents, |
| Bower, R. B., | Bales, J. G., of Miller, |
| Barthel, John, | Brownold, R., |
| Baldwin, Wm., | Byrne, John, |
| Bratchey, R. S., | Browner, Thomas, |
| Bark, L. L., | Bird, Gilbert, of Ind., |
| Barry, Mrs. W., | Miller's heirs or Julius |
| Barry, Mrs. Thomas or | Barbarous, |
| Mary, | Baldwin, Mrs. A. T., |
| Batman, Daniel to A. J. | Brenner, Elizabeth, |
| Arpel, | Bishop, James, |
| Bardsley, Mary A. or J. | Brown & Leech, |
| C. McFerran, | Brent, Hugh, |
| Beeler, Jerry or Alfred T. | Brent, Lucy and J. Y., |
| Pope, | Buck, Mary, |
| Bass, Henry, | Buckner, F., |
| Bell, John, of Nashville, | Barth, F., estate, |
| Billings, H. J., | Barbee, J. W., |
| Benninger, Arnold, | Bennett, Mrs. Wm., |
| Bennett, Wm., | Boesser, Frank, |
| Bell, James, | Barnett, Wm. A., |
| Beard, James F. to Good | Bilsmith, J., |
| Troutwine & Co., | Burkhart, Hannah, Jeffer |
| Bird, Malinda or David | son county, |
| Strawn, | Browne, John, estate, |
| Booth, Bridget, | Buckner, Armstead, est., |
| Boyd, Jane B., | Butler, Armstead, col., |
| Boyle, James, | Brannin, Frank, |
| Boyle, Thomas, estate, | Branin, J. W. or L. L. |
| Boyd, James L. to O. Derrell, | Warren, |
| Booker, Milton or Wm. | Bonham, P. H. or J. G. |
| Ward, | Frazer, |
| Black, Wm., estate, | Beard, E. C., estate, |
| Brown, Julia, heirs, | Brich, Valentine, |
| Brooks, R. C. or W. C., | Barrett, John, J. B. Whitman agent, |
| Brumback, George or Mary G. Ryan, | Brierly, Paul to Gus Reinhaker, |
| Brannin, Henry, | Broadwell, Samuel J., |
| Bridges, Mrs. Mat or John | Blank, Wm., |
| Watson, | Bolen, Thomas, |
| Bratchey, Caroline or | Bora, Fred., |
| Sarah McKeever, | Bardes, Mrs. C. T., |
| Brockman, Wm., | Burkhart, Geo., of Jefferson county, |
| Bright, Geo. M. or Capt. | Bringer, Frank, 18th st., |
| Hall, | Buckel, Mrs. J. C., |
| Brisco, James, colored, | Burwinkle, Mrs. S., |
| Boon, Fielding, | Barmour, H. L., |
| Brown, Wm. H. to Jas. | Barron, John, |
| T. Polly and A. J. Memorris, and Mrs. Eastbury, | Barnum, P. H., |
| Bruce, M., | Brond & Baldwin, |
| Brown, Sam., | Bergman, G. T., of L. Livinson, |
| Bradford, Rich or Wash | Burk, John, Jefferson county, |
| Spalding, | Buckner, Serradna, |
| Burkhart, John, | Bush, J. H., estate, |
| Buchannon, Geo. W., | Burton, Wm., heirs, or |
| Burton, Wm., | Thomas Bell, |
| Buckner, Pat, sre 13 and 14, | Beard, J. O., |
| Buchannon, J. R., | Branham, Wm. or Chas. |
| Buchannon & Co. or Mrs. | Conner, Jefferson co., |
| R. H. Campbell, | Benson, Geo., Jefferson |
| Burkhart, Gotlieb, | county, |
| Buchannon, Mahaley or | Brown, Daniel or Mary, |
| Daniel O'Herren, | Jefferson county, |
| Burkett, John, of Ind., | Baker, John W., |
| Buckner, Armstead, col., | Berry, Margaret. |
| Burk, Jackson, col., | |
| Butler, Francis, col., | |

PHIL. SAMMERS,
mh26 d2 Agent for the Commonwealth.


**COOK & SLOSS,**

**No. 154 Fourth Street, near Green,**
SUCCESSORS TO

**COOK, GOODMAN & CO.,**
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Corals, Pearls, and Other Precious Gems, Silver and Plated Ware, French Clocks, Bronzes, Music Boxes, Opera Glasses, Spectacles, and all else belonging to**

**The Jewelry Line!**

We will continue to devote our time and attention to the optical department, in which Spectacles will remain a specialty.

Watches and Jewelry repaired, and Silver ware manufactured to order.

**COOK & SLOSS.**
mh20 deodlm SuTu&F

**SPRING OPENING.**

**MILLINERY GOODS**

MR. ISADOR BRONNER hereby informs the public generally, and particularly the ladies, that he has just returned from New York, where he spent three weeks in purchasing his Spring stock, and is now ready to exhibit the richest and most exquisite assortment of MILLINERY ever offered, consisting of Ribbons of every color, shade, and width, Flowers, decidedly the most elegant ever brought to this market; Straw Bonnets and Hats of various styles; Blonde, Guipure Laces of every quality, &c. Particular attention is called to the stock of Sash Ribbons—Roman, all black—Gros Grain, Plaid, and various other styles.

ISADOR BRONNER,
108 south side Market st., bet. Third and Fourth.
mh20 SuWe&Frim

**FORTUNE TELLER.**

ALL persons who are desirous to know what is before them should not fail to call on

**MADAM ELIZABETH VEIT**

**Of New Albany, Ind.**

Residence on Upper Fifth, between Main and Water streets. She can tell them concerning the Past, Present, Future, and all things connected with Love, Marriage, and Business. She can tell if anything has been Lost or Stolen; for instance, Cattle or Horses, where they are and how to get them.

Also all persons engaged in any difficult law suits would consult their interest by calling on me, for I never fail to give satisfaction.

Madam Veit possesses a secret by which she is able to show persons their absent friends who are at a distance from them. She will give them entire satisfaction before they leave. au13 We&Sutf

**PHÆTON.**

(Imported by Mr. Ten Broeck.)

THIS thoroughbred imported horse will stand at Hurstbourne, 8 miles from Louisville, on the Lexington pike. Phæton, foaled in 1865 by King Tom; he by Harkaway, out of Pocahontas (the dam of Stockwell), dam Merry Sunshine, by Storm; g'dam by Falstaff, out of sister to Pompey, by Emilius, out of Variation, &c. Phæton is a dark bay, 16 hands high, and of great quality. Subscription $50 for the season. Good pasturage and grain if desired, at the usual charges. All expenses to be paid before the mare is taken away. Address B. KANE,
mh20 Su10 Drawer 101, Louisville, Ky.

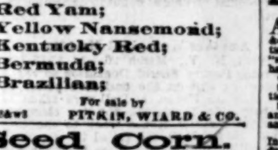
**French Horticulture.**

**PLANTS! PLANTS!!**

GREAT exhibition of plants received per last steamer from France; such as Camelia, Magnolia, Azalea, Maronia, Rhododendron, Leonia, Hydrangea, etc.; a great variety of new roses, fruit trees, apples, pear, cherry, peach, apricot, grapes, &c., 500 species (seed and roots) flowers, and a quantity of other new plants, from Europe and California, too numerous to enumerate. Mr. TURE, from Paris, Florist Gardener. No. 139 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville, Ky. Prices very moderate. mh24 d1*

**OUR FATHER'S HOUSE;**

OR "The Unwritten Word," by the popular author of Night Scenes in the Bible. His last work's immense sale makes certain this one's success. All who have one want the other. Rose-tinted paper. Steel engravings. Clergymen, teachers, energetic men and ladies wanted in every township to act as agents. A paying business. Send for circular.
ZIEGLER, McCURDY & CO.,
mh21 d10&w4* 139 Race st., Cincinnati, O.



**Seed Sweet Potatoes**

**Red Yam;**
**Yellow Nansemond;**
**Kentucky Red;**
**Bermuda;**
**Brazilian;**

For sale by
mh26 d2&w2 PITKIN, WIARD & CO.

**Seed Corn.**

**Choice Yellow;**
**Choice White;**

Of the best varieties. For sale by
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
mh26 d2&w2 Louisville, Ky.

**Baugh's Superphosphate.**

50 TONS IN STORE. Warranted equal to any in use. For sale by
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
mh26 d2&w2 Louisville, Ky.

**Early Rose Potatoes.**

100 BBLS. PURE. Price $7 50 per bbl.
For sale by PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
mh26 d2&w2 Louisville, Ky.


## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Notice.**

LOUISVILLE, [illegible] 1870.

I HAVE to request of all persons holding city warrants unpaid to call at the Mayor's office, giving the number and amount of each warrant, with their dates, and, where they have knowledge, stating whether issued on account of "old liabilities" or otherwise.

It is urgently desired that all comply, and report the same at [illegible]. JOHN G. BAXTER, Mayor.

**Notice.**

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his patrons and the public in general that, during the course of repairs and renovations to his establishment, now in progress, a temporary apartment, with entrance [illegible], will be fitted up, where customers will be waited on as usual. Orders for parties will also be received and promptly executed.

CH. SCHULTHEISS,
mh26 d1f Corner Fifth and Chestnut.

**Notice.**

THE coupons for interest due April 1st, 1870, on city bonds, to the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad Company, will be paid at the Bank of America, New York, on and after the 31st inst., by order of the Mayor. HENRY WOLFORD,
March 25. mh26 d5 City Treasurer.

**Notice.**

OFFICE L. & N. R. R.,
LOUISVILLE, March 21, 1870.

THE coupons due 1st April next from the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Company will be paid on and after this date on presentation at this office. mh21 d6 W. HANNEY, Sec'y.

**Louisville Chancery Court Notice.**

Birch and Sarah V. Musselman on Petition.

ALL persons are hereby notified this a proceeding for a decree by said Court empowering Sarah V. Musselman to trade as a [illegible] and for the other purposes mentioned in the act of Feb. 14, 1866.
mh24 d10 WHITAKER & GOWDY, Att'ys.

**Notice.**

OFFICE OF [illegible] ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD CO.

THE interest coupons due 1st March, 1870, of the bonds of the counties of Muhlenburg, Caldwell, and McCracken, and interest coupons due 1st April of Grayson county, and the town of Elizabethtown, will be paid on presentation at this office and after maturity. A. A. GORDON, Sec'y.
fe19 d&wlApl

## AUGUST ELECTION.

**For Jailer.**

Capt. D. S. MARTIN is hereby announced as a candidate for Jailer of Jefferson county. Election in August, 1870. mh27 dte

JEFF WILLIAMS is a candidate for Jailer at the August election. [illegible]

**For Clerk of City Court.**

JOHN C. LORAN is a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Louisville City Court, subject to the Democratic Convention.

We are authorized to announce PHIL. TOMPPERT, Jr., as a candidate for re-election as Clerk of the City Court. mh25 dte

**For County Court Clerk.**

THOMAS E. MASSEY will be a candidate before the Democratic Convention, for the nomination of Clerk of the Court of Jefferson county. mh23 dte

We are authorized to announce JAMES GUTHRIE as a candidate for County Court Clerk at the August election. mh23 dte

Col. R. H. THOMPSON is a candidate for the office of County Clerk of Jefferson County at the next August election. mh8 dtm

Col. WILL. L. CLARKE is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court at the coming August election, subject to the action of the Democratic convention. mh6 dte

JOHN THATCHER is a candidate for Clerk of the County Court, at the ensuing August election. fe19 dte

**For County Attorney.**

We are authorized to announce ALBERT S. WILLIS a candidate for County Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention. mh26 dte

Editors Courier-Journal:

Announce me a candidate for re-election to the office of County Attorney for Jefferson county, subject to the action of a Democratic convention if one be held. mh17 dte J. G. WILSON.

We are authorized to announce Col. CLARENCE J. PRENTICE as a candidate for County Attorney. Election in August next. mh4 dte

**For Judge of County Court—Election of August Next.**

JEFF. BROWN announces himself a candidate for Judge of the Jefferson County Court at the next August election. ja1 dtf

**For Congress—Third District.**

We are authorized to announce JNO. F. SOUTH as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. mh22 dte

We are authorized to announce J. R. HALSELL, of Warren county, as a candidate for Congress in the Third District. mh5 d&wte

We are authorized to announce Hon. J. S. GOLLADAY as a candidate for re-election to the Forty-first Congress. mh3 d&wte

## INSURANCE.


**1829....Charter Perpetual....1870**

**THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $ 400,000 00 |
| Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 | 2,825,731 67 |

**Over $5,500,000 Losses Paid.**

Alfred G. Baker, President.
Geo. Fales, Vice President.
Jas. W. McAllister, Sec'y.
Theo. M. Regar, Ass't Sec.

Having been appointed agents of this old and reliable company, we take pleasure in calling the attention of the citizens of Louisville to the above statement in benefit of the condition. Policies issued against loss by fire, and losses promptly adjusted.

ATWOOD & NICHOLAS, Agents,
mh19 d12 111 West Main street.


## FIRM CHANGES.

**Dissolution.**

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of J. C. Wood & Co., at 118 Market street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. C. Wood retiring from business. C. H. Bliss will continue the business at the same place, collecting accounts due and paying all indebtedness.

J. C. WOOD,
Louisville, Ky., March 26, 1870. C. H. BLISS.

The undersigned desires to thank the public for their liberal patronage, and asks a continuance of the same to his successor. J. C. WOOD.
mh27 d3

**Notice.**

THE firm of Verhoeff Brothers is dissolved by the death of O. Verhoeff. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who will pay all its liabilities, and collect all debts due the firm.

H. VERHOEFF, JR., Surviving Partner.

Referring to the above, the undersigned will continue the grain and flour business under the style of H. Verhoeff, Jr., & Co. H. VERHOEFF, JR.
mh25 d3&eod4

**Notice.**

THOS. H. ESTES and W. D. STRATTON having withdrawn from our firm, the business will be continued under the name of Gould, Fields & Co., Commercial Brokers, 59 Main street, bet. Second and Third. CHARLES A. GOULD,
mh23 d6 THOMAS E. FIELDS.

## PROPOSALS.

**To Florists and Landscape Gardeners.**

SEALED proposals for plans for ornamenting and beautifying the grounds of the Louisville and Jefferson county Association (Fair Grounds) will be received until April 1st, 1870, by the Secretary, at Walker's Exchange, Third street. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. mh27 d3

**To Contractors.**

SEALED proposals will be received by the Mayor and the Trustees of the Louisville City Hospital, at the office of the undersigned, until Friday, April 1, for the repairs and improvements required to the central portion of said buildings. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architects. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals.

BRADSHAW, VOGDES & CO., Architects,
mh16 dtd Main and Bullitt sts.


**Established in 1860.**

**F. M. BACKUS & CO.,**

**CLEVELAND, OHIO,**

Only original proprietors and manufacturers of the

**Celebrated Brand**

—OF—

**FINE ENGINE OIL!**

Unsurpassed in purity, cheapness, durability, and non-gumming qualities by any Lubricating Oil in use. Especially adapted for use on First class Engines and Fine or Fast-running Machinery, such as Cards, Spindles, Looms, Planers, Stickers, Lathes, &c. Oil sent ON TRIAL to good parties at any time, and sold at about HALF THE PRICE OF EXTRA LARD OIL.

**Beware of Imitations Under the Same Name.**

Also, manufacturers of Dark Engine Oil, Highest Carbon Oils, and Gasolines, 70° and 80°. Send orders to

**F. M. BACKUS & CO.,**
**144 Superior Street,**
mh21 deod6 CLEVELAND, OHIO.

First Premiums in 1867 and 1869 at the Kentucky State Fair, and in 1869 at the Tennessee State Fair.

**WM. RUBY,**

MANUFACTURER OF

**LIGHT CARRIAGES,**

**Buggies, Rockaways, &c.**

S. W. corner Sixth and Green sts., Louisville, Ky.
☞ Repairing promptly attended to.
All work warranted. fe19 Sutf

**DR. LANCASTER**

A GRADUATE of ALL the branches of Medicine, Surgery, Diseases of Women, Venereal Diseases, &c., has a great advantage over others who advertise in the papers—has more experience in his "specialty" than any physician in America, and has treated successfully upwards of 15,000 cases.

Gonorrhœa cured in from two to five days. Syphilis, Gleet, Strictures, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Piles, &c., cured in half the usual time. Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Pain in the Back, and all troubles arising from Self-Abuse, positively and speedily cured.

MEDICINE FURNISHED in all cases, saving extravagant prices charged by druggists, which usually amount to several times our whole charge.

Those seeking medical advice ought to know that many who pretend to be "doctors" are not graduates of medicine, and have no right to practice. Dr. L.'s diploma hangs in his office, and other satisfactory testimonials will be shown to patients.

FEMALE DISEASES treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Painful Menstruation, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS (Sugar-coated)—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $1.

Medical Pamphlet sent free.

Office, 104½ Fifth st., near Market. Consultation free. Patients treated by mail or express.

Hours—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sunday, 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ja29 dly

**Alsike Clover.**

500 LBS PURE in store.
PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,
mh26 d2&w2 Louisville, Ky.

Courier-Journal.

NDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1870.

## UNDER PARIS.

### Subterranean Tour of the French Capital.

[From Appletons' Journal.]

uis Napoleon has for nearly twenty e successfully maintained his position e head of the Government of France, kept within bounds, among the peo over whom he rules, that turbulent, kless spirit of insubordination which arned the lesson of its dangerous rength in the grand catastrophe of the rench Revolution. We have just been minded, however, that, although re essed, this rebellious humor has not en eradicated. Barricades in the heart the metropolis are possible in 1870 as the days of Louis XVI., of Charles X., d Louis Philippe; and forty thousand orkmen have marched in procession, ith cries of "Vive la republique!" own with the empire!" through the eets which were once thronged by the nzied viragoes who escorted the unfor nate Louis to his prison in the Tuile

The Paris of to-day, however, is not the aris of 1792, of 1830, or even of 1848, hen the narrow streets and paved road ays afforded both convenient opportu ty and material for barricades, and wea ns ready to the hands of their defenders, hile the possession by the insurgents of e Hotel de Ville, or City Hall, seemed secure to them the control of both city d government. Now, the broad avenues d boulevards, the smooth macadam and phalt, are as subversive of the hopes of ccessful insurrection as they are advan geous to the operations of the military d police. The extent of the alterations d improvements which have been car ed out by the Emperor, and the bearing hich they have been made to have toward e discouragement and effectual suppres on of any uprising of the populace, are atters of common report, and familiar obably all to. Possibly, however, some of e details of the "military occupation" of e city may not be so generally known. The measures which have been taken to otect the metropolis against insurrec n are very complete and effective. The otel de Ville has been restored and fort ed. In the rear, it is flanked by the apoleon Barracks, which are garrisoned y two thousand two hundred men, and the entire extent of the Rue de ivoli, while on the right it is supported y the huge Prince-Eugene Barracks, in e Place du Chateau d'Eau, held by ree thousand two hundred men. To the t, on the island of the "Cite," are the unicipal Barracks, with two thousand ght hundred men, and directly in front the arracks of the Louvre, with eighteen hun ed men. The last-named barracks are tuated in the Louvre itself, between the bliotheque and the Musee, and thus the ouvre and the Tuileries can at any mo ent be converted into a citadel, and a hole army deployed by battalions in its ge courts.

the middle of the Seine lies the "Cite" land, the cradle, as it were, of Paris, and e key-stone between the Hotel de Ville nd the Palais de Justice. Here are the amous Notre-Dame, the Hotel de ieu, and the Palace of the Archbishop. ere is, also, the strategical centre of the hole intricate system of the fortifications Paris. The gigantic Caserne Munici ale, with its four massive towers at the ur angles—the modern Bastile—if occa on demand, commands all the approaches the island, and holds in check the Quar er Latin on the left, and, on the right, e bank of the Seine as far as the Louvre. ere, at the last extremity, the imperial ousehold, with all its treasures, will nd a place of refuge, giving up the Tuil ries and Louvre to military purposes. On e left, the communication is maintained etween this central point and the Hotel es Invalids and Ecole Militaire. On the ght, still other new barracks extend to ont Valerien, the third railway-station om Paris, which commands the whole ity, and forms the key to the entire sys em of fortifications. The fortress here ost Louis Philippe five million francs, nd has room for fifteen hundred men. hen we remember, in addition to this hain of defences, the immense free lines f the boulevards, and the straight, broad treets which can be swept by artillery rom end to end, while their macadam zed pavements offer no facilities for the onstruction of barricades, we can com hend how effectively the Emperor has rovided for successful resistance to any prising of the populace.

But even this is not all. In order fully realize the magnitude and thoroughness f these preparations, we must descend be eath the streets themselves.

We are not surprised to find that all hese barracks—thirty in number—these etached forts—of which there are sixteen —and the defences at Mont Valerien, are onnected by a subterranean telegraph. Besides this, however, there is a tunnel ading from the Caserne Municipale in he cite, beneath the bed of the Seine, to he Caserne Napoleon, which flanks the Hotel de Ville—a tunnel so large that roops can march through it six men breast. From the Caserne Napoleon still another broad, subterranean passage eads beneath the Rue de Rivoli to he court of the Louvre itself and the bar acks there. These passages are but part f a net-work of underground communi ations as extensive as Paris itself, and orresponding street by street with the ivisions of the city above ground.

The stranger, sauntering along the boulevards, may have often noticed great iron plates, let into the macadamized pavements at regular and short distances from each other. Even while he stopped to wonder what was their meaning and use, perhaps one of them would be raised by a man dressed in uniform such as is often worn by members of fire-companies. In the opening disclosed below, the man would disappear, carefully shutting behind him the iron cover. If the observer were quick enough, he would have discovered that the descent had been made by means of an iron ladder in the chimney-like shaft beneath the opening. Turning to some pas citizen for information, he would receive it in the words, "les egouts"—the sewers—putting him in mind of the descriptions in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." The new sewers of Paris, however, are very different from the old ones, of the loathsome horrors of which such a vivid picture is given by the novelist, though these old sewers still exist, and in immediate connection with the new, which form a labyrinth—sixty leagues in entire length—beneath the pavements of the city above. Four times a year, at stated periods, access may be had to these subterranean passages by those fortunate enough to obtain the necessary permits, which are, however, granted to but few.

With one of these lucky few, let us descend and make the tour of Paris underground.

Through a door, at which two men in high boots and military caps demand our passes before opening to us, we enter a hall of considerable size. The door is closed again behind us. Down a narrow flight of some eighteen or twenty steps, we descend by the gaslight, and find ourselves at once in an apparently-endless gallery—lofty, but hardly more than eight or ten feet in breadth. As our eyes become accustomed to the gleam of the lanterns and uncertain twilight which pervades the passage, we see that its walls are formed of blocks of reddish freestone. We are in the sewers. Through the middle runs a narrow canal—not more than two feet wide—in which flows a sluggish stream, [illegible] was scentless and fluid, for the ventilation is wonderfully perfect, and the contents of the drain are kept by machinery in constant motion. On each side of this narrow, deep canal is a sideway of stone flagging, four feet broad at the widest parts, and on this is an iron railroad of two rails. Overhead, at distances of every twenty feet, the daylight penetrates dimly through round shafts called egards. Four men in uniform stand ready to receive us. Before them is a small car, capable of holding two persons, with a lantern in its front, which sheds a bright light for a short distance on the rails ahead. The four men rest their hands on handles attached to the back of the car. In silence we mount the latter; immediately our attendants push from behind, and, at a quick trot, drive us forward over the rails. So rapid is our passage, we hardly see that each of the egards closes as soon as we have passed beneath it. Every minute we are under immediate supervision and control. Gradually the eye becomes used to the peculiar dim light, and now, for the first time, we see that, into the main passage through which we are flying along, open hundreds of side-galleries, in all of which are similar railways, while at the corners, on blue, lackered shields, are painted, in white letters, the names of the corresponding streets of the city above us. At a distant overhead, we here the dull sound of rolling wheels in the streets; next moment drowned, however, by the monotonous, roar, often rising to thunder, in this vast world of sewers, where on every side invisible cascades are pouring down, and the machinery which keeps the dull currents in motion is groaning and clanking. Every little while we glide swiftly past a group of industrious *vidangeurs*, who for a moment cease their labors and lean back in silence against the wall to let us pass. Along the wall on the opposite side, runs a cast-iron pipe, more than a meter in diameter. This is the new water-main. Were it to burst at some weak spot, we should be likely to find a watery grave in this gloomy vault. On and on we roll rapidly along, from gallery to gallery, from street to street, sweeping in a curve round the corners, and warned of the approach of other cars like our own, by the shrill tones of a horn. Every minute the air grows more icily cold, then more and more moist and damp. The four men behind urge us on at a run never seeming to tire; they do not pause even when their feet splash ankle-deep in water, and the air becomes clammy and noxious, while the walls glisten with streaming moisture and mould. We have reached the beginning of the old sewers. But the noisome horrors of these reeking abysses we will leave to abler pens than ours to paint. Back again we go to the region of the more modern *egouts*. Now we roll through a moist, warm cloud of mist; we are passing beneath a favorite vapor-bath. Then a mild, pleasant odor, as if of scented soap, fills our nostrils. Overhead a great manufactory of perfumeries is in operation. Not a sign of rats do we meet any where. Half of Paris underground is traversed in this way. At last a fresh network of galleries, straight and winding, and crossing each other in every direction, is reached. We leave the car, and a few steps bring us into a lofty, spacious cupola, on the edge of a broad canal. This is the main subterranean river, or, in the grandiquent phrase of the metropolis, "*Le fleuve definitif qui rallie tous ces courants, la supreme synthese de toute la vie Parisienne—le grand Collecteur!*" Here a boat, with square ends and massive frame, receives us, in which we make the passage of the Styx of these infernal regions, and arrive at our journey's end.

One peculiar feature of these subterranean canals, however, and the one especially on account of which we have asked our readers to accompany us in our sub-Parisian explorations, we have not yet mentioned. From time to time, as our car hurried along over its track, the narrow gallery which we were traversing would widen suddenly, and open out into a spacious, vaulted room, not so long, indeed, as the "grand Collecteur," but of even greater width. These are the underground military stations, each corresponding with one of the principal points of defence in the city above which in case of need are to afford the means of secretly concentrating in masses the troops of the empire, to suppress or resist, in any particular locality, an outbreak of popular violence or the attack of hostile forces. Certainly no precautions have been omitted which may serve to secure to the government the possession of its capital. The defences are complete, and almost impregnable to every thing save treachery. Strong fortifications are very satisfactory to the general within their walls, but, once without the gates himself, and his strongholds in the hands of the enemy, he finds out, to his own cost, the strength of his former bulwarks. As long as the Emperor can rely upon the army to hold his lines of defence, he has little present cause to fear the efforts of agitators and malcontents. An army alone, however, is but an unsatisfactory safeguard for the permanent security of a throne, and that Louis Napoleon himself is convinced of this fact is indicated by the late change in his policy of government, while the wisdom of that change and the soundness of his present policy seem to be amply vindicated by the result of the recent disturbances in Paris.

## NURSERY WHIRLWINDS.

BEFORE SCHOOL.

"Quarter of nine! Boys and girls, do you hear?"
"One more buckwheat, then; be quick, mother dear!"
"Where is my luncheon-box?" "Under the shelf, Just the place where you left it yourself!"
"I can't say my table!" "Oh, find me my cap!"
(One kiss for mamma, and sweet sis in her lap.)
"Be good, dear!" "I'll try." "9 times 9's 81."
"Take your mitten!" "All right," "Hurry up, Bill; let's run."
With a slam of the door, they are off, girls and boys,
And the mother draws breath in a lull of their noise.

AFTER SCHOOL.

"Don't wake up the baby! Come gently, my dear!"
"O, mother! I've torn my new dress; just look here!
I'm sorry! I only was climbing the wall."
"O, mother, my map was the nicest of all!"
"And Nelly, in spelling, went up to the head!"
"O, say! Can I go on the hill with my sled?"
"I've got such a toothache!" "The teacher's unfair!"
"Is dinner most ready? I'm just like a bear!"
Be patient, worn mother; they're growing up fast;
These nursery whirlwinds, not long do they last;
A still lonely house would be far worse than noise;
Rejoice and be glad in your brave girls and boys!

## TRICKS UPON TRAVELLERS.

### An Account of Some Extraordinary Robberies.

One of the most wonderful robberies ever perpetrated—wonderful, at least, when one considers the means at the disposal of the robber—was the achievement of a Frenchman, who, for a long time after it, was recognized in his profession as "the King of the Bandits."

His claim to this title was based upon a single exploit—the robbing of a diligence, which feat he not only planned, but carried into successful execution, without any assistance whatsoever. To do this, he made all his arrangements with the most careful completeness, and, we may be sure, fixed a night for the attack when the coach carried a freight worth robbing. He studied closely the country through which the journey was to be made, and selected a point on the road where there was a very steep hill, with hedges and underwood at either side. He then procured a number of stout sticks about the length and thickness of the barrel of a gun. These he stuck into the hedges, letting the ends of them appear, as if they were the muzzles of guns directed by persons in ambuscade behind the hedge. As the diligence now came toiling slowly up the hill, the driver saw a man standing on the pathway, and gesticulating violently. On approaching nearer, the man could be heard distinctly haranguing them. "Ready! Obey orders! No firing if there be no resistance!" And then the robber, walking slowly forward, stopped the horses, told the guard to get down and to lie with his face and hands on the ground, and that no violence would be offered to him. He then went to the door of the vehicle, and assuring the ladies, who were screaming for help, that they need be under no alarm, begged each passenger, as he stepped out, to hand him his purse, and then to lie down on his face and hands near the guard. While all this drama was being enacted, the robber-chief kept shouting to his assistants not to fire unless there was resistance; not to fire until they should get his signal. Thus one by one he handed all the passengers out, each giving up his purse as if it were a ticket, and then going and lying upon the wet grass side by side with the guard. When the diligence was empty, our highwayman retired with all the valuable property he desired to possess himself of, and escaped through the wood. The most amusing part of the story was that amongst the travellers were several officers fully armed, who surrendered their swords at discretion, and joined the other dupes on the grass. It is well to add that the robber was ultimately apprehended, and the greater part of the stolen property was found upon him.

Another very extraordinary robbery was one which has only recently been detected; if it has less adventure in it than the other, it has certainly more system and ingenuity. The enterpriser in this case was also highly thought of amongst his brethren, and was well known to professional thieves as "Jack in the Box." His chief residence was in the capital, but he had offices for his business in many other towns. His system was this: He had a box so constructed that he could lie down in it with ease, and rely upon always having plenty of fresh air; it could also contain provisions, tools, false keys, a lantern, etc., etc., and the real mode of opening it was from the inside. Jack, having caused himself to be buried alive in this coffin, would get it booked, say from Chester to Euston Square, by a goods train, and carefully labelled, "This side up, to be kept till called for." The box always was put in a train that arrived at the station at night, and was accordingly stored till called for the following day. It was in this interval that the robberies were commited. When the whole station was shut up, the porters dismissed, and the place in darkness, Jack emerged from his box, lit his lantern, and set to work. He got out his tools and his keys, and took his time, for he had plenty of time to take. We all know what an insecure thing the lock of a trunk is, and how nearly all keys are made on the same pattern. They did not afford much trouble to the robber; he opened box after box, unpacking them with great care and tidiness—for long practice had made him perfect, and selecting as keepsakes the articles that were most valuable, most portable, and most easily disposed of. With these gleanings he filled the box in which he had himself come up to town, and then lay in concealment till the morning. The stores would then be opened, porters would come in to remove goods, and Jack would choose his own time to effect his escape. Later in the day he would call for a parcel that had arrived from Chester by the last goods train of the preceding night, and that was directed to be called for. He would take it away with him in a cab, having first paid all the railway charges upon it. But the day came when this little "coup" was made for the last time, and it was a policeman, and not his box, that Jack found waiting for him on application. The governor of a country jail showed me a collection of the photographs of all the prisoners who had ever been in his charge—"that is," said he, "of all except one." That honorable exception was our friend Jack; he positively declined to be photographed. He said, with some shrewdness, that it would ruin his future prospects.

## THE MYTH OF HAMLET.

How many of those eager listeners who have hung on the words of Booth or Fechter, night after night, have imagined that the Hamlet whom he so well presents to us is only a mythic impersonation of the ripening ear of grain or of the lightning flash? We bow to the advance of scientific investigation, and give up the pretty fable of Llewellyn and his faithful Gellert, for we find it almost word for word in the *Hitopadesa*, where the Indian story teller narrates it of a Brahmin and his ottor. We are even glad to have the contested identity of William Tell settled by finding that he is a representation of the sun whose rays shoot unerringly. But Shakespeare has breathed such life into all his characters—we know so well all their actions, we have seen them so often before our eyes, that we are sure they once existed. We relegate them, perhaps, when hard pressed, to Keltic England or to the early ages of Denmark; but they must have for us a local habitation and a name. We perhaps shall best note what progress mythological science—a creation of a dozen years—is making if we find that one of our most thoroughly-known heroes is shown to be a myth. It is singular what an effect the disproval or explanation of some familiar belief or character has on us; we are at once ready to give up most of our others; we admit, without a struggle, that Homer is a collection of popular ballads, and that the rape of Helen has some connection with the rising of the sun. Seeing that we must give up the theory which some of our pious school-teachers gave us, that Hercules was a reworking of the story of Samson, we begin even to suggest a mythological origin to Samson himself.

The story of Hamlet, as we well know, was derived by Shakespeare from the old Danish chronicle of Saxo Grammaticus, who tells many legends and tales of the old Danish princes. The story, as there given, is much the same as it is in Shakespeare, but the conclusion is different; for Amleth, as he is there called, burns up the palace with all the courtiers, and safely kills Feng, his adulterous and murderous uncle, after which he marries the daughters of the kings of Britain and Scotland, and lives a long time happily and well. The father of Amleth is Orwandil the mother Geruta, and the uncle Feng. Polonius and Ophelia both appear, but are unnamed. In the original, as well as in Shakespeare, Hamlet counterfeits madness in order to kill his uncle, and this slyness and cunning was a quality held in high esteem by the northern heroes. There is not in the original story the slighest trace of that indecision of character which in Shakespeare forms Hamlet's chief characteristic; but, at the same time, the long delay in revenging his murdered father, his nearest and first duty, seems to have been regarded by those hot-blooded, quick-willed Scandinavians as a proof of weakness. That is shown from a passage in the Hrolf's Saga: "This sword is for no Amlodhi;" i.e., for no irresolute man, as the context makes plain. He is, however, not such a character, but thoughtful, slow, and sure.

Saxo knew but one part of the Orwandil legend, which he to some extent arbitrarily reworked. There is in the younger Edda another part of this saga, which, as Uhland showed long ago, is one of the cycle of myths relating to Thor. It is to this effect: When Thor returned home from his victory over the Giant Hrungni, he still carried in his head the piece of his antagonist's stone weapon, which had entered there during the fight. Thereupon the prophetess Groa or Grodha, the wife of Orwandil the Bold, was asked to cure him. She comes and sings her magic runes over Thor till the stone in his head becomes loose. Thor, feeling the relief, rewards her for the cure with the glad message that Orwandil will soon come home to her. He himself carried him in a basket on his back over the ice-stream Eliwagar, in order to free him from the power of the Frost giant. But one toe stuck up out of the basket and froze. He thereupon broke it off, threw it up to the sky, and made out of it the constellation "Orwandil's toe." Groa is so rejoiced at this news that she forgets her incantations. So the stone still sticks in Thor's head.

Both Uhland and Ettmuller agree in the explanation of the legend. Thor is the god of agriculture, and therefore fights with the giants who injure it, and especially with Hrungni, the hard rock, that resists all cultivation and breaks him in pieces with his hammer—the thunderbolt. Groa is growth. Her husband Orwandil (arrow-working) is the embryo which, when the seed bursts sends, up its arrow-like leaves. Thor carries him over the ice-stream; *i.e.*, he protects the seed during the winter Orwandil sticks out a toe which is frozen; that is, the seed sprouts too quickly. Groa is a prophetess, because from the growth we know the future harvest. The stone left in Thor's head is what we still find in the fields, and which the growth of the grain cannot wholly [illegible]

The great objection to this explanation is that it is too perfect. Pretty as it is, it is not borne out by analogy nor by the necessary explanations of related myths. Ornwandil corresponds to the Anglo-Saxon word earendel (earhvendel), a beam or ray, and means the lightning spark; the ray of the spring weather which Thor carried through the winter to join his consort, the green sprouting vegetation. After the darkness of winter Thor relights the moons and stars with his lightfling, just as Indra, in the Sanskirt mythology, lights them up after his contest with the dragon. And in the same way Indra carries Kutsa (the personified thunder-bolt) in his car when he goes out to fight the demons.

A relic of this myth is still preserved to us in the lenend of St Christopher bearing Christ over the river: the saint takes the place of Thor, has the "terrible face," the red beard and hair of the old god, is propitiated by the sacrifice of cocks, and is a defender against lightning and hail-storms. By a natural process common in all mythologies, the personified thunderbolt became a hypostase or other form of the thunderthrower, and Orwandil was turned into a second Thor. As Orendel he became a popular German hero—"the oldest of all heroes," the Saga of Trier calls him—wandered throughout the world, and had a series of adventures which bear a striking resemblance to those of Ulysses, so that it is to him probably that Tacitus refers when he says that Ulysses came to Germany, and that there are temples there in his honor. Though perhaps never canonized by the church, he had the reputation of a saint in the middle ages, as many legends and the name "Saint Orendels salle" show.

The god of the thundershower, Orwandil or Horvendill, passed into Denmark, and made himself there a sort of patron and protector of the country. It was but natural to trace the descent of all the Danish kings to him, and through him further back to Thor. We find now told of him nearly the same story told of Thor, which is in the same way a nature-myth, for he goes off on a warlike expedition, and meeting Kallir (the cold), King of Norway, in an island green with the spring, he challenges him to single combat, and, throwing away his shield, wounds him in the foot and slays him. After such adventures, Orwandil marries the king's daughter, Geruta (the spear-versed), the Gertrude of Shakespeare, and has a son whom he calls Amleth (old northern Amhlodhi, one who collects with trouble, the unceasing worker). Dr. Ettumuller would have Amleth represent the grain-ear, but he is only a new expression of the thunderbolt. Feng (the grasper), the brother of Orwandil, envying Orwandil the possession of his wife, kills him and marries her. In other words, the power of cold and darkness, at last, when the year draws to an end, overcomes the life-giving, preserving force, and obtains the mastery of the earth and of its growth. Fortunately, the principle of the good god is still existent in the person of his son, and the contest begins anew.

This time, however, it is not by physical force that the struggle is decided, but by cunning. Hamlet plays the part which we know so well from the familiar tales of Jack the Giant-killer, the Stupid Hans, Aschenputtel, and Tom Thumb, the heroes of which are merely other forms of the same personification, whether we call him Thor or Apollo. The way in which he accomplished his end we all know, but in the legend as given by old Saxo we have no and of sly tricks, such as we find in all the popular tales of similar meaning. The very revenge which Hamlet takes on the courtiers of his uncle by burning them alive points out anew his connection with the thunderbolt. His subsequent career is varied and glorious, but most of the particulars told by the Danish chronicler are parts rather of the heroic legend than of the nature-myth.—[The Nation.

## DRIFTWOOD.

BY MRS. M. A. KIDDER.

Take root somewhere!
Though the tempests
May have laid your branches low;
Don't go drifting
With the current—
Hurricane lies but just below!

See the driftwood
From the mountain
Rushing down the streamlet's bed,
Scattered, broken,
Gathering nothing
But the wet leaves, rank and dead.

Take root somewhere!
Deeply, firmly
Hold the warm earth in your grasp;
Then, though tempests
Howl around you
Fiercely, loosen not your clasp!

Choose a corner
Rich and fertile,
Warm and sunny, if you can;
But, if not, why,
Take root somewhere!
Drift not with the stream, oh, man!

## THE SEVEN SLEEPERS OF EPHESUS.

One of the picturesque myths of ancient days is thus told my Jacques de Voragine, in his "Legenda Aurea":

The seven sleepers were natives of Ephesus. The Emperor Decius, who persecuted the Christians, having come to Ephesus, ordered the erection of temples in the city, that all might come and sacrfice before him; and he commanded that the Chaistians should be sought out and given their choice, either to worship the idols, or to die. So great was the consternation in the city, that the friend denounced his friend, the father his son, and the son his father.

Now there were in Ephesus seven Christians—Maximian, Malchus, Marcian, Dionysius, John, Serapion, and Constantine by name. These refused to sacrifice to the idols, and remained in their houses praying and fasting. They were accused before Decius, and they confessed themselves to be Christains. However, the Emperor gave them a little time to consider what line they would adopt. They took advantage of this reprieve to dispense there goods among the poor, and then they retired, all seven, to Mount Celion, where they determined to conceal themselves.

One of their number, Malchus, in the disguise of a physician, went to the town to obtain victuals. Decius, who had been absent from Ephesus for a little while, returned, and gave orders for the seven to be sought. Malchus, having escaped from the town, fled, full of fear, to his comrades, and toldt hem of the Emperor's fury. They were much alarmed; and Malchus handed them the loaves he had brought, bidding them eat, that, fortified by the food, they might have courage in the time of trial. They ate, and then, as they sat weeping and speaking to one another, by the will of God they fell asleep.

The pagans sought everywhere, but could not find them, and Decius was greatly irritated at their escape. He had their parents brought before him, and threatened them with death if they did not reveal the place of concealment; but they could only answer that the seven young men had distributed their goods to the poor, and that they were quite ignorant as to their whereabouts.

Decius, thinking it possible that they might be hiding in a cavern, blocked up the mouth with stones, that they might perish of hunger.

Three hundred and sixty years passed, and in the thirtieth year of the reign of Theodosius there broke forth a heresy denying the resurrection of the dead.

Now, it happened that an Ephesian was building a stable on the side of Mount Celion, and, finding a pile of stones handy, he took them for his edifice, and thus opened the mouth of the cave. Then the seven sleepers awoke, and it was to them as if they had slept but a single night. They began to ask Malchus what decision Decius had given concerning them.

"He is going to hunt us down, so as to force us to sacrifice to the idols," was his reply. "God knows," replied Maximian, "we shall never do that." Then exhorting his companions, he urged Malchus to go back to the town to buy some more bread, and at the same time to obtain fresh information. Malchus took five coins and left the cavern. On seeing the stones he was filled with astonishment. However, he went on towards the city; but what was his bewilderment, on approaching the gate, to see over it a cross! He went to another gate, and there he beheld the same sacred sign; and so he observed it over each gate of the city. He believed that he was suffering from the effects of a dream. Then he entered Ephesus, rubbing his eyes, and he walked to a baker's shop. He heard people using our Lord's name, and he was the more perplexed. "Yesterday, no one dared pronounce the name of Jesus, and now it is on every one's lips. Wonderful! I can hardly believe my self to be in Ephesus." He asked a passer by the name of the city, and, on being told that it was Ephesus, he was thunderstruck. Now he entered a baker shop, and laid down his money. The baker, examining the coin, inquired whe her he had found a treasure, and began to whisper to some others in the shop. The youth, thinking that he was discovered, and that they were about to conduct him to the Emperor, implored then to let him alone, offering to leave loves and money if he might only be suffered to escape. But the shopman seizing him, said, "Whoever you are you have found a treasure: show us where it is that we may share it with you, and then we will hide you." Malchus was too frightened to answer. So they put a rope round his neck, and drew him through the streets into the market place. The news soon spread that the young man had discovered a great treasure, and there was presently a vast crowd about him. He stoutly protested his innocence. No one recognized him, and his eyes, ranging over the faces which surrounded him, could not see one which he had known, or which was in the slightest degree familiar to him.

St. Martin, the bishop, and Antipater, the governor having heard of the [illegible] the young man to be brought before them, along with the bakers.

The bishop and the governor asked him where he had found the treasure, and he replied that he had found none, but that the few coins were from his own purse. He was next asked whence he came. He replied that he was a native of Ephesus, "if this be Ephesus."

"Send for your relations—your parents, if they live here," ordered the governor.

"They live here, certainly," replied the youth; and he mentioned their names. No such names were known in the town. Then the governor exclaimed, "How dare you say that this money belonged to your parents when it dates back three hundred and seventy seven years [This calculation is sadly inaccurate], and is as old as the beginning of the reign of Decius, and it is utterly unlike our modern coinage. Do you think to impose on the old men and sages of Ephesus? Believe me, I shall make you suffer the severities of the law till you show where you made the discovery."

"I implore you," cried Malchus, "in the name of God, answer me a few questions, and then I will answer yours. Where is the Emperor Decius gone to."

The Bishop answered, "My son, there is no Emperor of that name; he who was thus called died long ago."

Malchus replied, "All I hear perplexes me more and more. Follow me, and I will show you my comrades, who fled with me into the cave at Mount Celion, only yesterday, to escape the cruelty of Decius. I will lead you to them."

The bishop turned to the governor. "The hand of God is here," he said. Then they followed, and a great crowd after them. And Malchus entered first into the cavern to his companions, and the bishop after him. And there they saw the martyrs seated in the cave, with their faces fresh and blooming as roses; so all fell down and glorified God. The bishop and governor sent word to Theodosius, and he hurried to Ephesus. All the inhabitants met him and conducted him to the cavern. As soon as the saints beheld the emperor, their faces shone like the sun, and the Emperor gave thanks unto God, and embraced them, and said, "I see you as though I saw the Saviour restoring Lazarus." Maximian replied, "Belive us! for the faith's sake, God has resuscitated us before the great resurrection day, in order that you may believe firmly in the resurrection of the dead. For as the child is in its mother's womb living and not suffering, so have we lived without suffering, fast asleep." And having thus spoken, they bowed their heads, and their souls returned to their Maker. The Emperor, rising, bent over them and embraced them weeping. He gave orders for golden reliquaries to be made, but that night they appeared to him in a dream, and said that hitherto they had slept in the earth, and that in the earth they dersired to sleep on till God should raise them again.

### The Religions of the Chinese.

There are three systems in China—Tauism, Confucianism and Buddhism. Tauism, the oldest of the three, was first taught by Lautsz or Lankim, who was born B. C. 601, fifty-four years before Confucius. His doctrines recommended retirement and reflection as the best means of purifying the spiritual parts of our nature, etherializing the passions, and of finally being absorbed into the supreme reason. The second religion, Confucianism, was described at considerable length by the lecturer. In closing, Prof. Bickmore said that until 1856 there was but one image of Confucius known in China, but in that year an image was placed in his temple at Canton, greatly to the horror of his orthodox followers, who declared that some severe calamity would befall the city for such sacrilege. Strangely enough, during the bombardment by the English which soon followed, a cannon ball shattered the pedestal on which the statue rested. The third religion, Buddhism, was introduced A. D. 66, by an embassy sent by the King, at the suggestion, according to some authorities, of the Tauists, but, according to others, on account of the writing of Confucius that "the people of the west have sages or a sage." This religion became popular, and, although the numerous temples are now in decay, it is owing to poverty, and not to a decline of idolatry.

☞ The water of the Dead Sea has been chemically analyzed. It differs from sea-water in that it is more intensely saline, and that the solid matter itself contains nearly five times as much calcium and magnesia, only one-third as much sodium, and one-sixth as much sulphuric acid as ordinary sea-water. Such differences are enough to show that common sea-fish cannot possibly live in it. No traces of iodine have been found, as in ordinary sea-water.

## THE WRONG MAN.

Many years ago, my health having become much impaired by over study, I was recommended to pass a winter in the south of France. Of so agreeable a prescription I readily availed myself. I was without wife or child to encumber my departure; and, armed only with a portmanteau, made a most delightful journey of it to the charming town of V——.

Shortly after my arrival, whilst sitting at the window of my hotel, a man passed by, so very much like myself that, struck with the resemblance, I arose, and, leaning forward, followed him with my eyes. His dress bespoke him an Englishman. He was tall; so was I. Slim; I was slim. His eyes were blue, his skin fair, his hair a deep auburn, his nose aquiline. All this was my potrait. When he had reached the bottom of the street he paused, looked round, then slowly returned, crossing the road, however, and taking the opposite pavement. This enabled me to get a clearer view of the man. I confess I was much impressed with the resemblance, and hardly liked it. The physiologist, I thought, may delight as much as he pleased in such coincidences; for my part I decidedly object to being made a portion of any sort of phenomenon. I had read of very unpleasant consequences following personal resemblances, and earnestly hoped that this individual, whom nature, short of moulds at the time, had undoubtedly cast in mine, would speedily clear the neighborhood of his presence.

A week or two after this, in taking a walk across a beautiful bit of adjacent country, I suddenly encountered my likeness, seated on a rustic bench beneath a tree, with his arm circling the waist of a very beautiful peasant girl. Her skin, of a pure and creamlike tint, finely contrasted the splendid luxuriance of her black hair. Her eyes flashed upon me as I passed, and I noticed her draw herself erect with rapid hauteur, as if indignant or impatient of detection. The man by her side, who would have passed very well for me to any other person but my mother or myself, still maintained his caressing attitude. He did not condescend to raise his eyes to me, as I passed, but kept them fixed upon the face of the girl who, I could see, watched me with a species of sullen eagerness as if wishing me well out of sight.

As I passed them, I must confess to having experienced a momentary sensation of envy of the man. Since nature has put him in my skin, I thought, it seems only fair that I should put myself in his shoes. For all I know, I reflected, that beautiful peasant girl might have been originally destined for me, but the intention of nature has been defeated by her love of coincidence. I laughed at my thoughts as I walked on, and, turning a corner, lost sight of the lovers.

On reaching the bottom of the lane I found that I had fallen upon a *cul de sac*. The passage terminated in a series of fields, across which I could discover no footpath. I had no wish to be arrested for trespassing, so I decided on returning the way I had come.

On sighting the bench, I found it was deserted. I was not sorry. I would by no means have disliked another peep at the beautiful brunette; but, at the same time, I had no ambition to inspire the couple with the notion that I was watching them.

I had got to the top of the hill, and was passing between a row of thick bushes, making a sort of natural hedge for a broad area of trees, like a gigantic park, when I was suddenly startled by the report of a pistol, discharge to my left. At the same moment I heard the hollow sound of a ball striking my hat, and that article of dress rolled to the ground.

I looked round with a pale face. The attack was horribly sudden. Who, in the name of heaven, wanted my life? For what crime was my blood demanded? What had I done? I saw the blue smoke curling in from the desnest portion of the bushes, and heard the cracking of the furse and twigs, caused by the hasty flight of some one.

I picked up my hat. The ball had passed clean through it. Had it struck two inches lower it would have entered my skull.

I hastened toward the town, possessed with much the same sort of enviable feelings as you might imagine a Tipperary landlord or agent would feel who sees threats of his life carved on every tree. Bravery in a situation of this sort was quite out of the question. Of what use is pluck when you have to deal with invisible foes? I might almost confess to having broken into down-right flight as I neared the town, so extremely anxious was I to escape the vicinity of every sheltering bush, tree or hedge in the neighborhood.

On gaining my hotel, I began to reflect on my narrow escape. I had been too much excited to attach to it the significance it demanded. But the hole in my hat conveyed the most shuddering information [illegible] doubt, my life within that hour had only been worth two paltry inches.

I repeated the question to myself, "Who wants my life? And if anybody wants it, what are his claims? What have I done to merit assassination? Being wholly unable to answer these queries, I resolved to make a confidant of my host, the hotel keeper. I called him to my room, and told him of what had happened. He shrugged his shoulders, as he exclaimed:

"Monsieur, like the rest of mankind, must pay the penalty of making love."

"But," said I, shocked at his *sang froid*, "I have not made love. Since I have been here, I am not conscious of even having looked at a woman, much less spoken to one."

"Then it is an enigma," he replied. "The only solution I can offer you is—that you have been mistaken for some one else."

"*Bon Dieu!*" I exclaimed. "You have undoubtedly hit the mark. I have been mistaken, and I know for whom. Have you not seen a man in this town bearing a striking resemblance to me?"

"No," was the answer.

"Well, my friend, I have. The moment I saw him I felt uncomfortable. I had a presentiment of evil. Oblige me by letting me have your bill. I shall go to Paris to night. If I stop here another day my life, which I left England to fortify, will be snuffed out like a candle."

The hotel-keeper, seeing matters come to a point that affected his interests, endeavored to laugh down my doubts. He argued that the ball I had received in my hat might have been destined for a bird; that it was the shot of some wretched marksman, who might have mistaken my hat for a crow.

"That may all be very well," I answered: "but suffer me to tell you that your excuse only makes me more resolute to leave the place; for of what value is a man's life in a district abounding with sportsmen who can mistake a hat for a crow?"

A train left for Paris at 2:35. It was an express, and I found it to be due at 8 o'clock. I dispatched my portmanteau by a porter to the station, and, having twenty minutes before me, sat down to a light repast of cold fowl and *vin ordinair*. The position of my table enabled me to get a view of the street. As the porter strode away with my luggage, I observed a man cross the road and accost him. In reply to what was obviously a question, the porter, with the gesticulation of a Frenchman, pointed with his thumb to the hotel, and vigorously nodded his head. The man crosed over again to the pavement, came on until he was opposite the hotel, caught sight of me through the window, and, abruptly turning on his heel, walked on in the direction taken by the porter.

Having discharged my bill I walked to the railway station. On the platform there was much tumult, a train from Paris having just arrived. But upon the platform against which stood the train which was to bear me to the North I counted only five people, exclusive of porters.

The shrill whistle of the guard sounded. The engine gave a snort, and the line of carriages clanked to their chains as they tightened to the train. Suddenly several voices cried "Stop! stop! Now, then, quick! Which class—first? Let's see your ticket. Right. Here you are—jump in!" The door of my carriage was opened, a form bounded in, the door was slammed, there was another shrill whistle, and off went the train.

I looked at my companion. He was the man whom I had noticed speak to the porter and stare into the window of my hotel.

A thrill passed over me. My recent escape had greatly shaken my nervous system, and the apparition of a man whom I felt I ought to suspect sent a chill through my blood. As a peasant, which he was—not expressed only in his dress, but in his hands, which were dirty, rough and horny—what did he do in a first-class carriage? I would have given something to have changed carriages. But there was no communication with the guard. Moreover the train, as I have told you, was an express, and did not stop until a run of sixty-six miles had been accomplished. We were now bowling along with great rapidity.

I began after a time to regain my composure. I struggled to laugh down my fears. What, I thought, had I to fear from a man I had never seen—who had never seen me? The thing was preposterous. I extracted a paper from my pocket and commenced to read.

Half an hour passed away. All at once, over the edge of my newspaper, I saw him put his hand out of the window as if to open the door. I had not time to conjecture his intention when, with a wild, screaming whistle, we were hurled into the night of a long tunnel.

The rapid disappearance of the daylight made the oil lamp suspended in the carriage emit but the dullest light for some minutes.

I laid the newspaper down, with all my old fears revived in me. I had scarcely done so when I saw the outline of a man rise in the carriage. He leapt over to where I was seated. I saw the gleam of a knife in the air.

Mad with passion and surprise, I grasped the descending arm. A furious determination to save my life inspired me with the strength of a giant. The ferocity with which I seized his wrist forced the hand open. The knife fell; and then commenced a silent, furious struggle.

He seized me by the collar, and clung with the tenacity of a tiger. I heard his snapping teeth, as if he were endeavoring to bite. We swayed from one end of the carriage to the other. I felt how weak ill health had left me, and prayed to pass out into the light, and I might the better see how to encounter the ruffian. Suddenly I felt myself surving round with tremendous energy. I bounded against a door, which opened, and we both fell out on to the lines, in the very centre of the tunnel.

The fall seemed to have stunned him, for he fell under me, and remained for a time motionless. For myself, I received an indescribable shock, such as is experienced in a collision; but I retained my senses. I heard the roar of a train dying away in the distance. I saw the red gleam fading like the eye of a dying demon.

I still clutched him by the throat, nor did I dare relinquish it. My situation was frightful. I suspected that a down train would soon be passing, and in the intense blackness of the tunnel I could not see on which line we had fallen. I would have stretched forth my hand to grope for the rails; I might have found a place of safety by judging of the distance between them; but I felt the form of my assailant commencing to writhe beneath me. His struggles grew fiercer. He endeavored to rise; but with the fury of despair I kept him pressed down, one hand on his throat, the other on his breast. What I desired was to render him insensible. I would then leave him in the darkness, and grope my way as I could.

A few minutes had elapsed when I heard a distant rumbling like approaching thunder. It increased. I seemed to feel a wind blowing against my face. I tasted, too, a continual draught of smoke and steam. I knew that a train was approaching, and my hair lifted on my head. What rails were we on? The suspense was frightful.

My assailant increased his struggles. He became furious. He was evidently fighting to throw me down, and over in the direction of that side of the tunnel along which came the roar of the train. I saw his object, and madly pressed upon him. His body frantically writhed. He twisted under me as if he revolved on a pivot. He endeavored to shriek some words to me, but my throttling grasp made his voice no more than a horrible hoarseness.

I saw the red and green lights of the engine approaching; they grew in size and lustre with a hideous rapidity. There was a roar, a shower of dust, a wind that struck me down like a blow from a strong man's hand; then followed the dying rattle, ending in a dull and sullen moan.

I rose to my feet. I crossed over to the wall, and, feeling along it, took to walking with all the speed my sinking frame would suffer me to put forth. Now and then I stumbled over piles of rubbish lying grouped against the side, and sometimes my grouping was bewildered by coming across recesses into which my hands guided me.

At length I saw a star, tremulous, glorious, in the distance. It was daylight—the aperture of the tunnel—and I pushed forward with invigorated spirits. I neared it slowly; for this star seemed to maintain an inexorable distance, and would not enlarge. How shall I describe my joy as I gained the twilight of its reflection—as I advanced and felt the pure air of Heaven upon my dry cheeks and burning lips—as I saw the blue sky and dim vista of pale green banks!

I seated myself to recover my strength. I could see that I presented a dismal and terrible spectacle. My coat was torn, my hands were black—so, too, I judged, was my face—my collar had been torn from me, and the skin at the ends of my fingers was lacerated. After reposing myself I climbed the bank, and perceived at about the distance of a mile a small station. I made towards it, and gained it. A railway official, who was standing looking at two children playing in a back garden, uttered a loud cry of alarm as he spied me. I narrated my story to him as coherently as I could, and then sunk upon the ground in a fainting condition.

Of what happened after this I have no remembrance. When I came to my senses I discovered that I had been taken to the house of the station master, and carefully tended by his wife. From him I learned the conclusion of this singular incident in my life. It seems that, after my story had [illegible] the tunnel in search of my assailant. They discovered him lying dead, with both his legs cut off a little above the knees. They bore the corpse to an adjacent dead house; and an inquiry into his death brought out such particulars as are very easily anticipated. The man who so very closely resembled me at V—— had seduced the betrothed of a laborer, one Thodore Vertot. This Theodore, reckless now of life, and resloutely bent on vengeance, swore to kill the seducer. Mistaking me for his enemy, he attempted to shoot me. This failing, he hung about the hotel armed with a stiletto, determining to stab me whenever I should appear in the street. Hearing, however, that I was about leaving for Paris, he perceived a better and safer means of prosecuting his design, by stabbing me in the tunnel through which he knew we would pass, and then escaping in the darkness.

## THE MAIDEN AND THE MILLIONAIRE.

I.

Lady Gwendolline Gertrude Vere
Is the loveliest girl in all Mayfair;
Her eyes have a strange dark emerald tinge,
Under the long brown lashes' fringe,
But amber-bright is her wondrous hair:
Her little red mouth has an arch of pride;
She walks the world like a prince's bride;
Swift from the heart is her young blood's tide,
And she laughs at love, and she knows not care.

II.

I whispered in that shell-like ear
That for her sweet sake I would all things dare;
I thought, "Ah, surely her young breast throbs!"
For my passionate words burst forth like sobs;
I was fierce with dread of a great despair.
Sweetly, O sweetly she smiled on me,
With a light in her eyes full weird to see,
And she said, "What fools we should both of us be!
I mean to marry a millionaire!"

III.

Lady Gwendolline Gertrude Vere
Is a very truthful girl, I swear.
Yes; that's the man with his stealthy look,
And his dirty hands and his nasal look,
And the chains and rings that a cad will wear.
And her fair young form, so daintily slim,
And her petulant lips are given to him—
That Mammon-worshiper, sly and grim:
Hang it! she's married her millionaire.

### A Champagne Discovery.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

Some weeks ago one of our prominent wine merchants exported a quantity of native champagne to a house in Chicago. Several cases were returned, with the statement that the condition of the wine would injure its sale. When received by the manufacturer, and one of the bottles examined, a number of crystals were discovered resting in the wine. These were analyzed and turned out to be argols, or crystals of tartar, the effect of the extreme cold upon the champagne. Several bottles were then placed in a high temperature, some 160 degrees, until this frozen tartar was dissolved through the heat. The wine was again tasted after it had cooled and found to be excellent, the freezing and haeating process it had passed through having the same effect as age, and giving a young wine the flavor of a veteran champagne. The man of Chicago who returned the wine as unfit for sale was evidently not a connoisseur, as the condition of the crystals showed them to be pure tartar, unmixed with any foreign deposit. The little incident may be looked upon almost in the light of a discovery, for, if these two processes can so improve champagne, we shall not have to wait for years in order to drink a mellow, richly flavored wine. The ice house will become an indispensable adjunct to the cellar of the dealer, but the danger of breakage in the dissolution of these crystals is very considerable.

### How He Whipped Him.

A young John Phœnix tells how it was, as follows: "I'll tell you how it was. You see, Bill and me went down to the wharf to fish; and I felt in my pocket and found my knife, and it was gone, and I said, 'Bill, you stole my knife;' and he said I was another, and I said go there yourself; and he said it was no such thing; and I said he was a liar, and I could whip him, if I was bigger'n him; and he said he would rock me to sleep mother; and I said he was a bigger one; and he said I never had the measles; and I said for him to fork over that knife or I'd fix him for a tombstone on Laurel Hill; and he said my grandmother was no gentleman; and I said he dersn't take it up; but he did, you bet; then I got up again, and said he was too much afraid to do it again, and he tried to, but he didn't; and I grabbed him and threw him down on the top of me like several bricks; and I tell you it beat all—and so did he; and my little dog got up behind Bill and bit him; and Bill kicked at the dog, and the dog ran, and I ran after the dog to fetch him back; and I didn't catch him till I got clear home; and I'll whip him more yet. Is my eye black?"

## THE SIAMESE TWINS.

### Some Facts in Their History.

[From Cassell's Magazine.]

These "great twin brethren" were born about the year 1825 at Bang Meklong, a village of fishermen situated at the mouth of the river Meklong, and distant about thirty miles from the populous capital of Siam. Their father was a Chinaman, and their mother was of Siamese descent only on her maternal side. The twins are, therefore, three-quarters Chinese by blood, and one-quarter Siamese. Any one familiar with the oblique eye, and other strongly marked features which characterize the Mongolian race, will at once notice how thoroughly the twins betray by the cast of their countenances their Chinese origin.

The land of their birth is a land where the religion of Buddha has taken the firmest root. The practical rules of conduct which the great Messiah of Brahminism taught have sunk deep into the hearts of the people of Siam, and there is no tenet on which Buddha laid greater stress than on that which upholds the sanctity of every form of animal life. "Shed not blood, for the blood is the life," is one of the great texts which the apostle from Magadha was continually enforcing; and it is probably to the practical application of this rule that the Siamese Twins owe their escape from an untimely destruction.

Perhaps in other countries such twins may have been born, but they have probably been destroyed, or severed by a surgeon's knife, to take their chance of living or dying, as the fates might determine. But in Siam, maternal affection, being strengthened by the maxims of religion, allowed no interference with this whimsical freak of nature; and so the twins, who belonged to the humblest ranks of life, grew up to the age of seventeen or eighteen years amidst the fishermen of their native village. In those days the gates of Siam were closely barred against foreigners—no trade with the white-faced strangers was permitted; and the rulers of this little kingdom, trembling with hatred and fear, sat watching the progress of English arms in Birmah, with a conviction that they themselves, too, were one day to be swallowed up by the pale, gray-eyed invaders.

In the midst of these agitations there arrived an American vessel in the roadstead at Bangkok, laden with a large quantity of condemned guns and other military stores, which the astute Yankee had bought up in a Government auction at Calcutta, and expected to sell at high prices to the Siamese authorities, who, as he imagined, would be only to glad to procure European weapons to turn in case of need against European intruders. It was then his plan to invest the purchase-money in rice, in those days abundant and cheap in Siam, and scarce and dear in China. But the jealous rulers of the land would not buy his guns, and they displayed their malice in forbidding any of their people to sell the stranger rice.

By some piece of good luck, the disappointed mariner fell in love with the twins, and, having once enticed them on board his craft, he was not long in weighing anchor, and went whistling down the gulf of Siam, quite alive to the value of the prize he had secured. By exhibiting these twins in the civilized world, he made a fortune for himself and for them, and when they had accumulated sufficient means the Siamese brothers settled in America, where they have been peacefully residing for many years. They each of them married, and have each of them a family. It was only very recently that their parents in Siam died. In consequence of pecuniary losses sustained during the late troubles in the Southern States of America, it became expedient for these twins again to appear before the public. They therefore came to London during the early part of last year; and the discussion which then arose in some of the current journals in connection with a proposed surgical operation was probably nothing more than a "puff," cleverly got up to "draw" a wonder-loving public. No severance by the knife of a surgeon was ever seriously contemplated.

## STATISTICS OF THE ALTAR.

### Marriages in the Second City of the United States in 1869—Ages, etc, of the Victims.

[From the Philadelphia Age.]

During the year 6,382 marriages were consummated, the greatest number (619) being in December, and the least (449) in August.

The ceremonies employed in the solemnization of the marriages were as follows: Methodist 1,576, Catholic 1,265, Presbyterian 718, Lutheran 604, Episcopal 570, Baptist 489, Aldermen 417, German Reformed 357, Independent 101, Mayor 86, Hebrew 69, Evangelical Association 37, Universalist 21, Friends 19, Dutch Reformed 16, Independent German 12, United Brethren 6, Congregational 5, Unitarian 4, [illegible] Advent 2, New Jerusalem 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Average marriages per month | 532 |
| Average marriages per week | 123 |
| Average marriages per day | 18 |

Of the men married, 3,435 were natives of the United States; of that number, 3,134 married women of the United States, 280 married foreign women, and 21 married women whose nativities were unknown. The foreign men married numbered 2,493; 674 married women of the United States, 1,810 married foreign women, and 9 married women whose nativities were unknown.

Of the women married, 3,830 were natives of the United States; of that number 3,134 married men of the United States, 674 married foreign men, and 22 married men whose nativities were unknown. The foreign women married numbered 2,094; 280 married men of the United States, 1,810 married foreign men, and 4 married men whose nativities were unknown.

The ages of the parties married were as follows:

| | Men. | Women. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 20 years | 26 | 1,204 |
| 20 to 25 do | 2,193 | 2,461 |
| 25 to 30 do | 2,011 | 1,116 |
| 30 to 40 do | 1,112 | 636 |
| 40 to 50 do | 350 | 167 |
| 50 to 60 do | 118 | 33 |
| 60 to 70 do | 24 | 6 |
| 70 to 80 do | 7 | .. |
| 80 to 90 do | 1 | .. |
| Ages not given | 540 | 556 |

Of the men and women under twenty years who were married 23 were joined to women under twenty; 2 to women between twenty and twenty-five, and one to a woman between twenty-five and thirty. Of those between twenty and twenty-five, 811 married women under twenty; 1,198 married women between twenty and twenty-five; 147 married women between twenty-five and thirty, 30 married women between thirty and forty; 2 married women between forty and fifty, and 5 married women whose ages were not given. Of those between twenty-five and thirty, 282 married women under twenty; 1,070 married women between twenty and twenty-five; 538 married women between twenty-five and thirty; 108 married women between thirty and forty; 4 married women between forty and fifty, and 9 married women whose ages were not given. Of those between thirty and forty, 85 married women under twenty; 349 married women between twenty and twenty-five; 346 married women between twenty-five and thirty; 296 married women between thirty and forty; 25 married women between forty and fifty; 3 married women between fifty and sixty, and 1 married woman between sixty and seventy.

Of the women under twenty years who were married, 23 were joined to men under twenty; 811 to men between twenty and twenty-five; 282 to men between thirty and forty, and three to men between forty and fifty. Of those between twenty and twenty-five, 2 married men under twenty; 1,198 married men between twenty and twenty-five; 1,070 married men between twenty-five and thirty; 340 married men between thirty and forty; 36 married men between forty and fifty; 3 married men between fifty and sixty. Of those between twenty-five and thirty, 1 married a man under twenty; 147 married men between twenty and twenty-five; 538 married men between twenty-five and thirty; 346 married men between thirty and forty; 75 married men between forty and fifty; 8 married men between fifty and sixty. Of those between thirty and forty, 30 married men between twenty and twenty-five; 108 married men between twenty-five and thirty; 296 married men between thirty and forty; 152 married men between forty and fifty; 46 married men between fifty and sixty, and 4 married men between sixty and seventy.

### She Saw it in the Paper.

[From the Nashville Banner.]

At Mason's depot, on the Mobile and Ohio railroad, there lives a good-looking freight clerk, who is pretty well known in Nashville. He saw and loved a handsome young lass residing five miles distant. The affair ripened into a betrothal, but the girl's parents strongly objected to the consummation of their ardent desires. She was sent to Memphis. The adorer followed on the same train, and the day succeeding their arrival at that place they were married at the Worsham House. The bride returned home the same day, followed shortly afterward by her lord and master, who went about his business with as much nonchalance as if nothing had happened.

The bride had been at home about ten days, when her mother happened to glance through her spectacles at a paragraph in one of the Memphis papers announcing the marriage. She was in a terrible rage at first, but subsequently calmed down, became "reconciled" and admitted that, "after all, he behaved himself mighty well in the parlor." The freight clerk was immediately informed of the happy turn affairs had taken, and was permitted to claim his bride. This was followed by a grand "blow out" in honor of the event.

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66 West Main st., bet. Second and Third

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ALSO CHEAP FURNITURE.

**Having filled up our store with a choice assortment of ELEGANT FURNITURE of the very latest patterns, we are now prepared to show our goods and invite attention to the following FACTS: None of the goods in our store are out of date, and nearly all are of the VERY LATEST STYLES. They are selected from the stocks of manufacturers most noted for perfection of finish and the BEAUTY OF THEIR DESIGNS. Buying all our goods for cash, at the lowest rates, we are able to offer unusual inducements to purchasers.**

WE ARE MAKING A SPECIALTY OF

OILED WALNUT,

And have in stock some articles in this finish of styles NEVER SEEN BEFORE in this city, such as

Hat Racks,
Parlor Secretaries,
Book-Cases,
Dressing-Cases, &c.

**Call and see them. We also keep constantly on hand all kinds and grades of common Furniture, and can fill all orders promptly.**

*BENNETT & BOURNE,*
LOUISVILLE, KY.

## THE JURY OF THE PERIOD.

### Exciting Scenes in a Modern Court.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

Forewoman—(To the eleven other unbiased creatures)—"Well, Mrs. Grundy, I don't suppose there's any doubt in your minds as to the guilt of this awful thing—Miss Pettibone. You remember how she flirted with Miss Hempstead's half witted husband right under our noses? I never told you before, Miss Hemptead, for I didn't want to make trouble."

Miss P. and Mrs. H. (simultaneously)—"Oh! we remember—hanging is too good for her."

Forewoman to Mrs. Wollopper—(Mother of seven maidens, between 28 and 38)—"I don't presume you've forgot the nasty thing's goings-on at Saratoga—wearing more clothes than she could honestly have come by?"

Mrs. Wollopper (who recollects perfectly how Araminta and the rest of 'em were unnoticed, while the prisoner under trial danced with everybody, and enjoyed herself immensely)—"Her conduct was scandalous—she richly deserves hanging."

Five of the daughters, being on the jury, chorus a unanimous approval.

THE VERDICT.

In five minutes more all tongues wag at once in rehearsing damning reminiscences. The jury start for the court room in double quick, lest any weak mind form another opinion.

Handing a black cap to the judge (each one having made one the night before), the forewoman, with great dignity, and looking a horrible look at the wretched culprit, thus delivers herself:

"We find—that is Miss Pettibone and me—that this vile, nasty thing hain't begun to be found out in all her dreadful doings, and we censure them young men on the back seats that has encouraged her by bows and smilings whilst we have been listening to the convincing evidence of her guilt, and we find that in the evidence it hain't yet come out what she is. Here's Mrs. Wollopper can tell your worship and honor things that will make your hair stand up on top of your head."

Bald-headed judge—"Never mind further harrowing details; come to your verdict."

Mrs. Grundy (indignantly)—That's just what I knew—the nasty thing always has the men on her side—and didn't I tell you, Miss Pettibone, that we'd see the minute we give in our verdict, we should meet opposition."

Judge (benignly)—"Render your verdict, will you? It will meet no opposition from the bench."

Mrs. Grundy (savagely)—Perhaps some of you would like to hear what this injured woman Mrs. Humpstead can tell you of the infamous creature you are all so anxious to protect."

Judge—"Madame, if you have arrived at a verdict, announce it and take up the time of this court no longer."

Mrs. Grundy, Pettibone, &c., blazing—"Yes, we have come to a verdict—Hanging is too good for her."

Mrs. Wollopper—"She's to be hung tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Mrs. Grundy (savagely)—"Be you head of this jury or me? She's to be hung to-day."

A GENERAL ROW AND ADJOURNMENT.

(General row in the jury box). Judge (yelling)—Shut up those women and remove the prisoner—this court is adjourned. The jury disagrees, and in this way I shall linger on perhaps—but finally be hanged sure.

## BRITISH STEAM SHIPPING.

The Liverpool docks are one of the wonders of the commercial world. Their capacity for the accommodation of steam shipping is 1,201,000 tons, and yet so insufficient is this that a new branch dock is to be added to those magnificent structures that now adorn the Mersey. The occasion of this expansion is a mortifying commentary on that vile misgovernment which shuts us out of the ocean race. The Cunard Company is to increase its fleet of twenty steamers by four new vessels of 3,500 tons burden each; the Inman line has lately added two more ships to its former fifteen; the Guion line, with six steamers on the station, has two more of 3,000 tons burden each upon the stocks; the National Steam Company is to add four vessels of 4,500 tons each to its present fleet of eight; and the Southern Steamship, a new company, shortly puts on five vessels aggregating 10,000 tons. This sudden swelling of the forty-nine steamers heretofore plying into a navy of sixty-six—an increase of over 33⅓ per cent.—is for the trade between Liverpool and the United States alone. There is yet to be taken into account the case of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, which, to its seventeen vessels of 46,000 tons burden, is soon to add two steamers more.

And now for South America. The Pacific Steam Navigation Company has had four ships trading to Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, and Valparaiso, but now raises its fleet at one bound to nine. The Brazilian and River Plate line, the Liverpool and Persambuco, and the Para and Maranham, new companies, swell the South American fleet to twenty-four large ships, five-sixths of them just on. Then comes the West Indian line, which runs up the total of steam shipping from Liverpool to the New World to very close on to one hundred large ships, built and building.

Liverpool does not stop here. There is the African Royal; the Bombay and Bengal; the Calcutta *via* the Cape; the Indian *via* Suez, or rather several lines already operating on this route; and the various Mediterranean lines aggregating from eighty to one hundred more steamships, most of them of the largest class. With this fleet of near two hundred magnificent ocean steamers no wonder that Liverpool needs to enlarge her docks. It is not recorded that New York is troubled in this way. She is "protected" out of the reach of any such contingency.—[World.

### Two Stories of the Unpleasantness.

[From the Lebanon Clarion.]

THE BLACK FLAG.

It is said that when Bragg, the Confederate General, in his celebrated retreat through the State of Kentucky, in the fall of 1862, was entering the town of Springfield, he was horror-stricken by the exhibition of small flags or handkerchiefs in the hands of certain Southern sympathizers, waved from dwellings in the western part of the town, which he took to be black flags signifying that no quarter would be given to his troops, and utterly refused to advance until he was informed by a messenger sent for the purpose, that we had been suffering from an unprecedented drought, and that no washing had been done in the town for six or eight weeks.

THE FLAG OF TRUCE.

On the same day, an incident occurred between Springfield and Fredericksburg exhibiting a wonderful instance of presence of mind. An enterprising citizen, who lives upon the road, had been selling to the soldiers in the rear of the rebel army under Bragg a considerable quantity of buttermilk, and had been delayed some time in getting his change. It happened that the advance of Buell in the meantime had come so close upon the rear of Bragg, that a brisk skirmishing fire had commence. Our citizen, alarmed, made for the adjoining hills, when he was disturbed by the whistle of bullets near him. Being in his shirt and pants, he immediately jerked off the former and, seizing a stick near by, hoisted his shirt upon it. Upon seeing this emblematic signal of peace, the soldiers quit firing and he was allowed, bearing his life preserver gloriously over his head, to proceed unmolested on his way home.

## AN OLD-TIME SENSATION.

### Came Marshal Ney to North Carolina?

[From the Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix.]

We have been kindly furnished by a gentleman of this city with three copies of papers containing a lengthy account of this distingushed officer's career in this country, after his exit from France, and, as an article published some time ago in our paper and copied by the press throughout this State and elsewhere, excited considerable interest, we condense from these papers a few incidents connected with the life of this remarkable man, which go to establish more fully the fact of his identity.

The correspondent, who signs himself "Eastern Orange," in the papers above alluded to, thus writes: "When I came from Alabama to Davie County, N. C., in 1829, there was a mysterious person teaching school near Macksville, in that county, calling himself Peter Stewart Ney. He was regarded by the literary and everybody else as a finished gentleman and scholar. He seemed to be perfectly at home in any branch of science known in that day. He seemed to understand well the Scotch, French, Italian, English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Russian and Polish languages. He said he could read, write and converse in all of them. He was frequently put to the test in at least some of them, as Latin, Greek, French, Scotch and Hebrew. He was acknowledged, by those who professed to understand the Hebrew, to be a superior Hebraist.

"Mr. Ney taught in other place. At Mr. Plasebo Houston's, in Iredell, the Houstons, Youngs and others, the most wealthy and respectable citizens of Iredell county, were his pupils; a part of them are still living. He also taught in Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. In that place the Pattens and others of Buncombe, and Mr. Lloyd Jones, of Caldwell, were among his pupils, and never, till memory fails, will they forget Peter S. Ney.

"Mr. Ney was a man about five feet ten inches high, heavily set and compactly built; he weighed about 170 or 180 pounds, and was of extraordinary muscular development. He had every appearance of a huge, rough Scottish Highlander, of symmetrical proportions well adapted to energy and endurance; qualities which Mr. Ney possessed in a high degree. He was more adapted to herculean strength than to agility. His back was straight, shoulders broad and a little stooped; head well balanced, the top ball, the back and sides of the head covered with hair once auburn, but then a little silvered; his nose was straight and very large, with a massive end; his mouth large and broad, lips firm, the under apparently a little thicker than the upper; complexion florid, face full and pitted with small-pox, countenance a little down, but stern, thoughtful and intelligent; his eyes not large, but rather brilliant, indicating a strong perceptive and penetrative intellect.

"One evening, Mr. Ney received a letter from France informing him of the death of his wife, and also of the death of some influential Frenchman, whose name I do not remember, through whose influence Mr. Ney said he still hoped to be restored to France. Upon receiving this information, Mr. Ney became wild, frantic and almost ungovernable. He wept like a whipped child, and the large tears found their way rapidly down his pale cheek, and his wailings were terrible. While he was in that condition, he attempted suicide, and did many things to excite the fears of the family. He could not be trusted alone. While he was in this state of mind, the writer, with several others whom I might name, spent a night with him. I never can forget that night. He raved of France, Napoleon, his wife and family, Moskwa, Waterloo, &c., called for Phesinae, issued his commands, sketched his past history, gave an account of his birth, connection with the family of the Stewarts and his relation to the Bonapartes. He told us how he came to be such a favorite with Napoleon, how he arose to be one of Napoleon's cabinet and marshals, and how he came to be Prince of Moskwa, and how he reached the climax of his glory. He told us of the consultations of Napoleon and his cabinet that planned the battle of Waterloo. While he re-fought, that night, that ever-memorable battle, one could fancy he saw the Lion of Naples (Napoleon), with his gleaming legions, rushing here and there to battle; that he could see the intrepid Ney, on foot, flying along the lines, braving his men to the slaughter; that he could hear the roaring infantry, the pealing artillery and the clashing steel in the mortal combat; that he could feel the ground tremble almost to an earthquake beneath the mighty tread of the charging cavalry; that he could hear the shrieks of the wounded and dying and see the thousands slain. Mr. Ney then showed the wounds, or rather scars, where he was wounded at Waterloo and elsewhere—wounds of precisely the kind and locality recorded in history; one was a sabre-wound on the head over the organ of mirthfulness, which laid him for dead on the battle-field.

"But how came he here in America? History says he was shot to death in France. Mr. Ney's explanation is about this, in as few words as I can give it: He was caught, tried and condemned to be shot. Those who were to execute him were bribed by his friends—blanks were fired, Ney himself giving the command. When the guns fired, Ney fell, was pronounced dead, put into a carriage and conveyed away. He was concealed and helped off to the United States, where he had previously made up his mind to go. A coffin was buried, and the grave guarded by his friends under pretence that some one might disinter him for one reason or another. 'France,' said Ney, 'believes to this day that I was buried.'"

The above correspondence, written by a high-minded and honorable gentleman, is entitled to the credence of the community. Each one can draw his own inference from this subject. Of those, however, who are still skeptical, we may be permitted to ask, that, if the above described personage was not Marshal Ney, who was he?

☞ It is stated in a scientific journal that "most of the salad oils now brought into the market are made of cotton-seed oil refined and bleached. Among all the subsitutes for the genuine olive-oil, none is better than cotton-seed, since we are able to get it fresh, while the genuine olive-oil, often shows, from its age, a beginning, at least, of rancidity. This cotton-seed oil resembles linseed-oil in its drying properties, and, makes consequently, a better oil for painters than for lubricating machinery. Boiled with litharge, it yields an excellent drying-oil. Extensive manufactories are now being erected, and the demand is already enormous. The crude oil is used to make soap, to grease wool, etc."

# Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1870.


## TELEGRAMS.

Gold closed yesterday at 111¼.

The Missouri Legislature adjourned on Friday sine die.

It is expected the Hudson river will be navigable to Saugerties to-day.

The Legislature of Colombia has passed a bill recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans.

Justice Buckley, of New York, will shortly be put on trial on a charge of malfeasance in office.

The number of hogs packed in Chicago this season foot up 688,140, against 597,954 last season.

A. J. Spahr, the murderer of Caleb W. Baldwin, at St. Louis, has been admitted to bail in the sum of $25,000.

The Republicans of Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday nominated D. R. Anthony for Mayor and D. W. Wilder for Police Judge.

A Valparaiso letter states that Lopez and his few forces are in great misery. Desertions are very numerous, and his cause is hopeless.

J. Farnham has been arrested in Lynn, Mass., for shooting Chas. Vaughn, whom he suspected of criminal intimacy with his wife.

District Attorney Morris will move, next week, that sentence be passed on the persons convicted of the Brooklyn, N. Y., election frauds.

The fire which broke out in the Gold Hill mines in California about a year ago is still smouldering among the timbers 700 feet below the surface.

The steamers Alaska from Aspinwall, North America from Palermo, Saxonia from Hamburg, and Rhine from Bremen arrived at New York yesterday.

Everything was quiet in the Red River Settlement at last accounts. A Canadian, named Scott, had been shot at Fort Garry. Bishop Tache had arrived.

Prince Arthur is to visit California the latter part of April. He will then return to Montreal, and leave in a troop ship with his brigade for England.

The Legislature of British Columbia is discussing confederation. The general tone of the members favors a form of Government similar to that of the Eastern Provinces.

The New York servant girls have been assessed one dollar a month to build a Catholic Cathedral, and have struck for an increase of wages, many being discharged.

John P. Davan, late of the Cincinnati Enquirer, has purchased the interest of Mr. Vallandigham and Judge Dwyer in the Dayton Ledger, and will become the leading editor of the latter paper.

Peter Still, colored, a farm hand, went to work yesterday in Davidson county, Tenn., leaving three children shut up in his cottage, which was accidentally burned during his absence, the children losing their lives.

The safe of the Walcottville (Conn.) Savings Bank was blown open on Friday night and robbed of $500 in bank bills and $25,000 in securities. The thieves stole a hand-car on the Naugatuck railroad and escaped.

Thirty of the ringleaders of the riot on the Government works at Des Moines rapids have been arrested and lodged in jail. The strikers still refuse to go to work, and swear death and destruction to those who do. It is feared the canal embankment may be cut, and the works flooded.

Three weeks ago, Mrs. Agnes Secongal, a patient in the Jacksonville (Ill.) Insane Asylum, escaped from that institution, and had not been heard from until yesterday morning, when her dead body was found in an old vacant house near Neelyville, twenty miles from Jacksonville.

A New York newspaper reporter visited the ocean steamers in port on Friday, and the inspection disclosed the startling facts that not one of them has boat accommodations for more than half of her complement of passengers and crew. This applies to the Cunard and French steamers as well as those of lesser note.

An employe of a railroad company, named Robert Couch, and a farmer, named Alexander Moore, were instantly killed and horribly mangled by a locomotive, on Friday night, in Cleveland, Ohio. They stepped from one track to another to avoid a passing freight train. The night being very dark the engine was not observed.

A young woman of the demi-monde, in New York, named Hattie Moore, after passing Thursday evening in tights and the can-can at the Grand Duchess ball, went to a house in Clinton place and shot herself through the breast with a pistol. She was formerly of respectable standing in society, and the daughter of a well-known Philadelphia editor.

Samuel Wabon, who has been on trial at Racine, Wis., for the past week for the murder of Mrs. Hawley, was brought in guilty of murder in the first degree yesterday. Wabon is a man 60 years of age, and was highly respected before this crime was fastened upon him. He was engaged to be married to Mrs. Hawley, his victim. The case created much excitement in Racine.

A Haytien correspondent has information of the end of the Piquet rebellion. In the South the rebels are preparing to capitulate to General Brice. Considerable excitement existed at Cape Haytien on account of the action of an officer of the U. S. steamer Severn, who showed much disrespect to the Danish flag, by boarding with armed men the Danish schooner Skalbethal, which arrived there from St. Thomas and Turks Island with passengers.

It has transpired that the President contemplates the acquisition of San Domingo as part of his Cuban policy, and Cuban sympathizers are all coming over to the support of the treaty, while in diplomatic circles there is much excitement and very bitter feeling against the treaty. It is also stated that, in case the requisite two-thirds prescribed for the ratification of a treaty shall be found wanting, the President and friends of San Domingo annexation will attempt to secure the territory in the same way that Texas was added—not by a two thirds vote of the Senate, but by a joint resolution of both houses.

The naval surveying party of the Darien canal expedition, Captain Selfridge, of the Leipsic, left Aspinwall February 26 with forty natives to cut their way through the woods from a point 120 miles east of Aspinwall. They were three days cutting their way to the head waters of a river which it was known led to the Pacific ocean. They returned to their ship over the same path in one day, and were preparing to survey another route in the neighborhood of the same river. The native Indians were not hostile; on the contrary they evinced extreme timidity. This induced them to retire with their women and children, and they did not reappear until forced to do so by hunger, when they came and asked permission to catch crawfish for food.

### Death of Pierre Soule.

A brief telegram from New Orleans last night announced the death of Hon. Pierre Soule at the age of 69. Mr. Soulé was of French extraction, born in Castillon, department of Ariege, in the early part of the present century. Being destined for the church, he was sent, in 1816, to the Jesuit's College at Toulouse, but, wearying of theological studies, he went to complete his education at Bordeaux, and soon became implicated in a plot against the Bourbons. He took refuge in a village of Navarre, and, after following for a year the occupation of a shepherd, was permitted to return to Bordeaux. Soon afterward he repaired to Paris, was admitted as an advocate at the bar, and, in conjunction with Barthlemey and Mery, edited Le Nain, a journal of ultra liberal sentiments. A bitter attack upon the ministry brought him under the notice of the authorities, and, after a trial at which he defended himself with boldness and skill, he was sentenced to pay a fine of 10,000 francs and to be imprisoned in St. Pelagie. Having succeeded in making his escape, [illegible] sed in 1825 for America, and [illegible] the latter part of the year he estab[illegible] imself in New Orleans. He applied [illegible] nously to the study of English, pa[illegible] amination for the bar in that language, and soon rose to great eminence in his profession. In 1847 he was elected United States Senator for Louisiana to fill a vacancy, and in 1849 was re-elected for a full term of six years. As a public man he took extreme Southern ground, and was a frequent participant in the debates which preceded the adoption of the compromise measures of 1850. Upon the accession of Mr. Pierce to the Presidency in 1853, he was appointed Minister to Spain, and soon after his arrival became involved in a quarrel with M. Targot, the French ambassador, whom he severely wounded in a duel. He subsequently lent his influence to the revolutionary outbreak of August, 1854, in Madrid, and was led by his peculiar views on the subject of the acquisition of Cuba by the United States to exceed the instructions of his Government and to withhold from the knowledge of the Department of State a treaty for reciprocity of trade between the United States and Cuba, which had been concluded between the American Secretary of Legation at Madrid, during the temporary absence of the Minister. He participated in the conference of American diplomatists at Ostend, in the summer of 1854, and was obliged to proceed thither by sea, the French Government refusing to give him a passport to travel through France. In that conference he is believed to have exercised a great influence in securing the adoption by Messrs. Buchanan and Mason, the other members, of the declaration that Cuba must be acquired by the United States as not only necessary to the political power of the Republic, but as especially indispensable to the welfare and security of the slave-holding portion of the Union. He returned to the United States in 1855, and has since taken but little part in public affairs. On the breaking out of the war, though at first taking extreme Southern ground, he opposed the ordinance of secession by his own State. He finally succumbed, however, to the inexorable logic of events, and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things. But he took no active part in public affairs after that time, and the impression prevails that his mind has been greatly impaired since the stirring events of 1860-61. Though little heard of in late years, and almost forgotten, the name of Pierre Soule will pass into history as one among the American statesmen who have made the nation the wonder and admiration of the world.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

There were forty-five deaths in the city last week.

The appointment of the new police force will be made to-morrow.

The steam fire engine Sim Watkins No. 5 is at the shops getting a thorough overhauling.

The names of Ben and Joe Lyon were on the jail slate last night for disorderly conduct.

The Farmers' Club met yesterday at Walker's Exchange. The session was of short duration.

Poor Maggie Hogan was before the City Court again yesterday for drunkenness. She pleaded herself off.

Morris Luttle, the man who plays the ring game, was fined for drunkenness by the City Court yesterday.

Mr. Conly, of the Paducah Kentuckian, the organ of the Democratic party in Southern Kentucky, is in the city.

Wm. Berry stole $7 75 from Louisa Stoball, for which he was lodged in the First-street Station-house last night.

The first annual ball of the ex-Louisville Socials will take place at Masonic Temple on Monday evening, April 18.

Mr. Geo. C. Hunter, a Main street merchant, died at his residence on Seventh street yesterday of consumption.

Quarterly meeting will be held at "The Bethel" to-day at 11 o'clock. Sermon and communion by Rev. G. W. Brush.

Gen. J. F. Byod, Superintendent of the Memphis Division of the Louisville route, is in the city, and is the guest of the Galt House.

A man too drunk to walk attempted to get out of a car at the corner of Seventh and Jefferson last night and fell, and cut his forehead badly on a rail.

A meeting of those interested in the Louisville and Red River Packet Company will be held on Monday evening at 7½ o'clock at the Board of Trade rooms.

Mr. Charles Hammond, reel driver of fire engine Gillis No. 3, had his hands so badly burned at the City Railway stables that he is yet unfit for duty.

Mr. Enoch McGrew, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department at Cincinnati, and Mr. Geo. W. Scott, Chief Engineer of the Fire Department here, are brothers-in-law.

There is to be a shooting match between Fish Henry and Len Rodgers for $250 a side on Monday afternoon. Busses will leave the International Restaurant at 11 a. m.

The rain last night caused a scarcity of fights. The only one which occurred was between a couple of marketers in a saloon near the Preston-street market. One of the party received a black eye.

The locks on the fire signal boxes throughout the city have been altered. Persons holding old keys are requested to deliver them to the Chief Engineer of the department and get new ones.

C. S. Haynes, General Superintendent of the American Express, Buffalo, New York, and R. Sloan, General Western Superintendent of the American Express, Indianapolis, are in the city, stopping at the Galt House.

A four-horse country team ran off at the head of Jefferson street yesterday afternoon. At the bridge the wagon turned over, and the horses got loose. The last seen of them was at the top of the hill going out the Bardstown pike.

A few nights ago a fine dun-colored mare was stolen from W. D. Phillips, of Lebanon, and a fine bay mare was stolen from C. B. Jones, of Fairfield. It is thought that they were stolen by the same parties and brought to this city.

Geo. Northcraft, charged with the murder of a negro at Gravel Switch some time ago, yesterday gave bond in the sum of $5,000, with Wm. Ray as security, to appear at the May term of the United States Court, and to be of good behavior for one year. He was then released from custody.

A lot of unruly boys took possession of a vacant house on Jefferson street, between First and Brook, yesterday, and by way of amusement broke nearly all the glass in the windows. The police made a raid and captured two boys. A third boy leaped from the second-story window and escaped.

A bouquet of rare and beautiful flowers—real flowers, exhaling delicious odors—arranged with artistic skill, was the center of attraction on the train which arrived here from New Orleans yesterday. It was presented to a well-known gentleman of this city by the young ladies of Jackson, Tennessee.

The meeting at Olive Branch Lodge I. O. G. T., last evening, was a most pleasant and profitable one, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Theodore F. Simpson, W. C. T., presided. He is an efficient officer and is thoroughly versed in the parliamentary rules. Mrs. Simpson, his wife, is W. Vice Templar, and discharges the duties of her office most creditably. Olive Branch is one of the most useful and flourishing lodges in the State.

## RECLAIMED.

### A Little Girl Lost and Found—An Interesting Incident Showing the Practical Workings of the Women's Christian Association.

A few days ago a lady arrived here bearing a letter from a gentleman of Cincinnati to an acquaintance in this city asking him to aid her in procuring transportation to Nashville, whither she was going in search of her daughter, who had run away from her parents. The father of the girl had been ill for a long time, and was still lying dangerously ill at his home. The anxiety for his missing, only child aggravated the disease, and he was in such a condition that his wife feared to leave him. Their child had been absent for about two months, and for a long time they had received no tidings from her. At length, when they had exhausted every means of tracing her, and had almost despaired of ever hearing from her, they received information that she was in Nashville. The friends of the family immediately made up a purse to defray the expenses of the mother, who proposed to go for her child. Enough, it was thought, was raised, but she left a portion of the little fund at home to provide for her sick husband, and when she reached this city she had not enough to defray her expenses to Nashville and return.

The facts were made known at a meeting of the Ladies' Christian Association and a purse of nearly $12 was made up and every assistance in the power of the kind ladies was rendered. So the almost broken-hearted but grateful mother proceeded on her way to Nashville. She returned on Friday, bringing with her her long-lost child, a bright and beautiful girl about fifteen years of age. The mother and daughter were both greatly elated. The little girl was as glad to return to her home as her mother was to receive her.

When her mother found her at Nashville she was in a most destitute condition, having no shoes at all and scarcely any kind of clothing, and it became necessary for the mother to invest a portion of her funds in suitable clothing for the girl, so that when they reached here the purse was well nigh depleted. Another call for assistance was made and liberally responded to by Rev. J. M. Sadd, city missionary, and in two hours from the time she arrived in the city she was on her way to Cincinnati.

This is probably the first instance which has been made public of the actual workings of the Louisville Women's Christian Association. In this case they have aided a poor and almost heart-broken mother in reclaiming her daughter, and have contributed largely to the happiness of an afflicted family. The mother could only express her thanks in tears as she looked with fond delight upon the face of her long-lost child.

## TEMPERANCE.

### The Members of the I. O. G. T. in Council at Jeffersontown, Ky.

By invitation of Cawthon and Bell Grove Lodges, I. O. G. T., delegates from the different Good Templar organizations of Jefferson county met in convention at Jeffersontown, Ky., on last Thursday. The meeting was well attended, nearly every Lodge of the city and county being represented. The convention met in the Methodist Church, and was called to order by the Rev. Mr. Goodson, of Cawthon Lodge, at 11½ o'clock. A temporary organization being formed, the delegates proceeded to the discussion of topics important to the cause of temperance. Many persons not members of the order were present, and listened with great attention to the views entertained by the respective speakers. On some of the leading questions, such as "whether total abstinence from intoxicating liquors is necessary to the happiness of man and the welfare of the human race," discussion was invited from any one, but there was no one present who had the temerity to oppose the views of the friends of total abstinence. Considerable business of importance was attended to, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The ladies of Jeffersontown spread a most delightful repast for the delegates in the large hall of the Masonic fraternity, sufficient to accommodate five hundred guests.

After dinner business was again resumed by the Convention, and a permanent organization formed. Officers, consisting of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, were elected, and it was resolved that the delegates assemble in convention four times a year. The next convention will be held at Bell Grove on the third Wednesday in June.

### Railway Etiquette.

Late yesterday afternoon a lady got into a Market-street car, and after riding some distance she commenced looking for a nickel. She finally found one and handed it to a gentleman across the car to be put in the fare-box. The gentleman remarked, "Oh, no! you want to do me like a lady did last week; she handed me a nickel which I put in the box, and she afterward said I stole it." The gentleman could not be induced to deposit the fare for the lady, and she was compelled to do it herself.

### The United States Census.

It is generally supposed by persons interested that census-takers are not required to do the work themselves, but can hire it done by others. General Eli H. Murry, United States Marshal for Kentucky, says that census-takers cannot hire the work done, but must do it exclusively themselves. This, we think, is a good law, and well calculated to bring in full and accurate returns, as none but competent persons will be appointed.

### Citizens' Market.

The annual election of Directors of the Citizens' Market took place at 11 o'clock yesterday, and the following gentlemen comprise the Board for the ensuing year: B. S. Stoll, J. Krauth, M. Beck, Ed. Briscoe, Ed. Thompson, Paul Disher. With such an array of directors the Citizens' Market will certainly flourish.

☞ A bible printed in 1610, a year before the King James version was published, has been found in the New Bedford (Massachusetts) public library.

## SILVER AND GOLD AND JEWELS.

### The New Store of Cook & Sloss, on Fourth Street.

#### The Crown Jewels, and Their History.

The new and magnificent jewelry establishment of Cook & Sloss, formerly Cook, Goodman & Co., in McDowell block, on Fourth street, was fairly opened to the public on yesterday. The proprietors, having determined to remove from their old stand on Third street, have been engaged for several weeks in fitting up this new store, and it can now be said to be one of the prettiest and costiest establishments of the kind in the city, as it is indeed one of the most complete, containing every variety of jewel and gem that the heart could wish for.

Had the weather been good enough yesterday for people to go out who were not actually compelled to do so, the new store would have undoubtedly been crowded with visitors, for the public were invited to call and take a look through the establishment. As it was, however, everybody that passed along that part of Fourth street stopped in and paid their respects to the proprietors, and were in turn treated to a look at the pretty and fascinating articles.

THE WATCH DEPARTMENT.

The show-window is a show in itself, but it hardly gives one an idea of the elegance of the articles to be found on the inside. Upon entering, the first thing that attracts your attention is a large eight-foot show-case full of magnificent gold watches, of all sizes and prices, varying from the size of a silver quarter to the massive hunting case, and in price from $300 down. Messrs. Cook & Sloss make a specialty of the celebrated Guillaume watch, and have them in every variety. This watch is known all over the world as one of the best, if not the best, that is manufactured. One of these is particularly noticeable from its completeness. It gives the days of the week and the month, the date, the changes of the moon, is a stem winder, and repeats the hours, quarters and minutes. It is valued at the round little sum of five hundred dollars. All the different makes of watches may be found here, including the best English, Swiss and American.

THE DIAMOND DEPARTMENT.

The next case on the left contains the most extensive display of diamonds and precious stones to be found in the city, set in gold, which is worked into all manner of devices. There are bracelets, necklaces, rings, lockets, studs, society pins, including the emblems of all the different orders and societies, brooches and ear-rings, solitaire ear-bobs, cluster ear-rings, sleeve-buttons, and breast-pins, all with diamonds, while there is plain jewelry in abundance. Any number of beautiful gold chains, including the opera chain, something entirely new and very unique, are also to be found in this case, including sapphires, rubies, emeralds, opals, amethysts, garnets, chrysoberyls, &c. There is also in this case a beautiful $400 brooch which is deserving of particular mention. It is composed of a large emerald in the center, with clusters of four rubies in each corner, which are intermixed with diamonds. A breast-pin and ear-rings of diamond showers are very pretty, containing one hundred and sixty precious stones. To attempt an inventory of the valuables in this case would be too much for the time and space allotted this article; besides one would rather see the things themselves than read about them, and as the former is so easy and the latter so difficult, we prefer to leave the matter to the optical investigation of all those who may wish to call at the Fourth-street establishment.

CORALS, PEARLS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

Immediately to the right on entering is a large case of magnificent corals, varying in price from sixteen to three hundred dollars. The workmanship on these is of a superior kind. The carving is admirable, representing dahlias, roses, fruits and designs in ancient and modern styles. The coral in Etruscan is very pretty. The next case on the right is devoted to corals and precious stones indiscriminately, containing very precious specimens of the cameo, onyx, malachite and others, set in Roman and Etruscan gold. One of the beauties of this case is a case of white pearl, containing a bride's necklace, ear-rings and breast-pin. It is valued very highly.

SILVERWARE.

The stock of silverware is very extensive and complete. Pitchers, bowls, cups, forks, spoons, napkin rings, ice-cream sets, and, in fact, everything in the way of solid silverware can be found here. It is all made of sterling silver, which is much more valuable than the coin. Messrs. Cook & Sloss manufacture silverware of all kinds to order, and we understand do an extensive business in this line. Their stock of plated silver is also very large.

CLOCKS AND OPERA-GLASSES.

In the clock department are any number of the finest French clocks, imported directly by this enterprising firm. The statuary connected with this department is very tasteful and beautiful. That of the great French poet Chateaubriand, in bronze, with some of his principal works in bold relief, is singularly perfect, and would be an ornament to any parlor. The one of Admiral Lapeyrouse, the great navigator, is also good. The bronze figure in the show-window is much admired by passers-by. It represents La Belle Helene in the act of receiving the apple from the hands of Paris. There are opera-glasses in endless variety, finished in white and tinted pearl, ivory, shell, porcelain and morocco. Like every other in the establishment, this department is complete.

In this department the most skillful workmen only are employed, and this fact has secured for Messrs. Cook & Sloss a run of custom, in this particular branch of their business, that is enjoyed by few houses in the city. What they do may be relied on as having been done well and good.

MUSIC BOXES.

Messrs. Cook, Goodman & Co. have long had the reputation of keeping the finest music-boxes in the city, and Messrs. Cook & Sloss, the new style of the same reliable firm, don't mean to lose their well-earned reputation in this regard. Though they have not yet received their entire stock of fine boxes, a number have arrived in time for the opening of the new store, and will assist in charming the numerous visitors. One of these is the most complete affair of the kind that has ever been brought to this city. In addition to the ordinary accompaniments of the finest music-boxes, it has a snare drum and bells, which play in perfect unison and assist in making the prettiest music imaginable.

In addition to this there are several other magnificent music boxes, with any number of smaller ones, differing in quality and price, to suit all kinds of purchasers. One with a piano-forte attachment makes very pretty music, and, though not so costly as the one referred to above, is equally desirable for its mellowness and variation of tone.

HISTORY OF THE CROWN JEWELS.

By far the most interesting object in this establishment is a fac simile of the crown jewels. It is one of two copies of these priceless jewels, made by a celebrated lapidary of London for the Paris exhibition of 1867. The other was obtained by the Emperor Napoleon and is now in his possession. This one was purchased by Mr. Cook, who was in Europe at the time of the exhibition. These two took the premium for fac similes of the crown jewels. They are very fine imitations, and sparkle almost as brilliantly as the originals. As they will be of much interest and will be examined by everybody visiting the store, and not less as a matter of general interest, we give a short description and history of each of these celebrated jewels, which are fourteen in number.

The largest one, and in fact the largest diamond known to exist, resembles in size and form the half of a hen's egg. It belongs to the Grand Mogul. Its weight is two hundred and ninety seven and three-sixteenth carats. It was found in 1552 in the mine of Colora, a short distance to the east of Golconda, and is valued at 11,723,000 francs. It is cut as a rose diamond and is perfectly limpid, with the exception of a small flaw at the end of the girdle.

The Orlow, the diamond belonging formerly to Nadir Shah, Sultan of Persia, and now in possession of the Russian Crown, weighs one hundred and ninety-four and three-fourths carats. It is of the first water, without flaws or faults of any kind. Its form is that of a flattened oval, about the size of a pigeon's egg, cut in a pyramidal form. It once formed the eye of a Brahminian God. It is one inch, three lines in diameter, and ten lines high. It was purchased by the Empress Catharine for about ninety thousand pounds, cash, and an annuity of four thousand pounds, but is considered of more value.

The Sancy belongs to the crown of France, and is one of the most celebrated. Though not as large as some of the rest, it is still a very beautiful stone. It is of a pear shape, is cut as a double rose diamond of an oblong figure, and weighs fifty-six and a half carats. It cost 600,000 livres, but is now valued at double that sum. It has a very curious history, which may not be uninteresting, for its peregrinations are wonderful and well worth relating. At first it was seen glistening in the casket of Charles the Bold, the last Duke of Burgundy, who lost it in the battle of Granson. It was found by a Swiss, who sold it to a priest for two francs; he resold it for three francs. It is then lost sight of until when, in the year 1589, King Anthony of Portugal pledged the same, among other stones, to M. de Sancy, then Treasurer of the King of France, who retained it by paying 100,000 francs for it. Henry III., after a lapse of time, borrowed it for the purpose of pledging it to the Swiss Government, but the servant that was to convey it to that country disappeared and was not heard of for a long time. At last it was discovered that the messenger had been attacked and killed by robbers, but rather than deliver up the jewel to the thieves the faithful servant swallowed it. The spot where the body was interred was discovered, and, upon being taken up and the stomach dissected, the precious diamond was found. The Baron de Sancy disposed of it to James II. while at St. Germains, and from him it fell into the hands of Louis XIV. for 625,000 francs, and has ever since been the property of the crown of France. The same stone was lost in 1792 with the greater part of the other crown jewels, but was found again by the police in the Champs-Elysees through an anonymous letter.

The Polar Star belongs to the Princess Youssoupoff, is cut into a brilliant, and weighs forty carats.

The Shah is another of the great diamonds belonging to the Russian crown. It is an irregular prism, of fine water, and weighs ninety-three carats. It belonged formerly to the Emperor of Persia, and then to Nadir Shah, and was stolen by the revolting soldiers.

The Koh-i-noor belongs to the Queen of England. It is translated as the "Mountain of Light," and is a very remarkable gem, both for its size as well as its history. It belonged formerly to the Grand Mogul, from whom it passed into the hands of the sovereigns of Cabool. Runjeet Sing, the King of Lahore, became possessed of it in 1813 after a victorious war against the Shah Shuja. At the death of Runjeet Sing the East India Company took possession of his estates, and this relic fell into their hands, and by them was presented to the Queen of England. Its original weight was one hundred and eighty-six carats. It was of an elongated form, which led to the supposition that it is a part of an octahedral crystal. This opinion has been repeatedly expressed, and some believe it to be a fragment of the Grand Mogul's diamond described by Lavernier. Its awkward shape and bad polish induced the Queen to have it recut, which was done by Mr. Garrard, who gave the Koh-i-noor the form of the regent diamond and it lost thereby nearly one-third of its original weight. It is now a beautiful diamond and is valued at two millions of pounds sterling.

The Star of the South, a Brazilian diamond, found in July, 1853, is at the present day the largest diamond in Europe coming from Brazil. It belongs to Mr. Halpeen, a private gentleman, and weighs two hundred and fifty-four and a half carats. On account of a deep cavity of an octahedric form, by which it appears to have been attached, at a previous stage, to some other crystal, it is ascertained by the French lapidaries that this diamond will lose nearly half its weight, so that, after being cut and faceted, it will weigh about one hundred and twenty-five carats, but will still rank as a princely jewel. It was found by a negress employed in the mines of Bergagem, one of the diamond districts in the province of Minas Geraes.

The Nassak belonged formerly to the East India Company. It did weigh eighty-nine and three-quarter carats, but has since been recut by order of the Marquis of Westminster, and weighs at present but seventy-eight and five-eighths carats, and is valued at 800,000 francs.

The Regent, or Pitt diamond, belonging to the crown of France, is said to have been found in the Malacca, and was purchased by Mr. Pitt, then Governor of Bencoolen, in Sumatra, and sold by him to the Regent, Duke of Orleans, by whom it was placed among the crown jewels of France. It weighs one hundred and thirty-six and three quarters carats, is cut in the form of a brilliant, and is of the first water, being absolutely faultless. When rough it weighed four hundred and ten carats; it required two years' labor in cutting, and is worth, according to the value put by the commission of jewelers, in 1791, twelve millions of livres. It was much admired in the exhibition of Paris, in 1855, among the crown-jewels of France.

The Piggot belongs to England, and weighs eighty-two and a half carats, and is not very fine. It was sold by lottery in 1801 for 750,000 francs, and belonged, in 1818, to the jewelers Rundell & Bridges.

The Nizam, belonging to the King of Golconda, is a magnificent rough diamond, weighing three hundred and forty carats, and is valued at 5,000,000 francs.

The Hope diamond, which weighs forty-four and one-eighth carats, is of a beautiful color, resembling sapphire, and is suspected of being the same stone which was stolen from among the French jewels in 1792. Owing to its beauty, it was purchased for 450,000 francs, and is said to be worth more.

The great Austrian Brilliant belongs to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and weighs one hundred and thirty-nine and one-half carats. It is valued at seven millions of dollars.

The celebrated Eugenie Diamond, belonging to the Empress of the French, weighs fifty-one carats.

This history one may cut out, take to the store of Messrs. Cook & Sloss, and while they read it ponder over the fac-similes of the celebrated crown jewels, and imagine them the originals, as they really seem to be, so perfect are the imitations. In fact, a visit to the new store of Messrs. Cook & Sloss, anyhow, will doubly repay one for the trouble. The gentlemanly proprietors are always glad to see visitors, and none need be in fear of intruding.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Weisiger Hall.

John C. Heenan and Jem Mace are announced to give an exhibition of their skill at Weisiger Hall on Tuesday evening. Besides this, there will be a dramatic performance, consisting of the comedy of "Perfection" and the farce of "The Secret." The advertisement will be seen elsewhere.

### Dr. Payne's Lecture.

Dr. Payne gave his farewell lecture to gentlemen only, last evening, to a crowded house. It was a lecture abounding in physiological and pathological facts, and was received by the audience with full manifestations of appreciation. He will give another course at the same hall next year. Dr. Payne goes to Chicago on Tuesday morning, and can be seen by his friends at the United States Hotel until then.

### The Opera House.

Robertson's racy and amusing comedy of School was given yesterday and last night. Trodden Down, the very clever Irish play written by Mr. Harry Watkins, was produced, the author taking, of course, the principal character, and supported by Mrs. Rose Watkins, formerly Mrs. Charles Howard, with all of the charming ability of that great favorite of the public. Mrs. Watkins' singing of "Wearing of the Green" was particularly effective, and brought down the house.

To-morrow evening Mr. and Mrs. Watkins commence another engagement, and a new play never before given here will be performed, entitled "Set in Gold, or the One Bright Spot," in which the talented author, Mr. Harry Watkins, gives us something entirely new and original in the character of "Fardorougha," the miser, there being nothing like it in the whole range of Irish drama. Mrs. Watkins will have a most telling part, and the cast will embrace the best talent of the stock company. The following is a brief synopsis of the plot of "Set in Gold:"

Act I.—Fardorougha's farm; the sharp tongue; the young farmer; "right or wrong, he is still my father;" the miser and his wife; "it's all for money;" the mother's pride; water's the drink; squeezing the drops; a heavy sigh; love versus money; a shameful proposal; honor's indignation; the miser's fear; a heart set in gold; the noggin of punch; [illegible]

"Then a song and a cheer for the sweet-scented stack,
Climbing up to the sun bride and high;
For the pitchers and rakers, and merry haymakers,
And the beautiful midsummer sky."

Act II.—Home of the Bodah Bui; Una's fairy tale; love's young dream; the mother makes the man; very serious; finishing her "jiggraphy;" buying brains; a queer figure; not so mad as he seems; take care of my hat; family pride in the mud; a fearful struggle; "is it insanity?" love's sacrifice; the eavesdropper; the incendiary: the conflagration; Una's peril; "your child's roasting yonder!" powerful and thrilling tableau.

Act III.—The sunlight of a poor man's home; Fardorougha's revenge; the sheriff; a dreadful charge; a dark plot; a bleeding heart; the young shamrock droops; a mother's love; poor as poverty; a lawyer's fees; is he dying? the promissory note; the curse of avarice, Una's resolve, a woman's duty; the court-house; Connor's defender; Biddy beats the lawyer, Una's faith; the tinder box; "where is the flint and steel?" the informer; the perjured witness; the eye that never sleeps; a father's love; the victim; the death penalty; affecting tableau.

Act IV.—The dungeon; sorrowing hearts; "happy is the hearth where her light shines;" the last parting; Una's prayer; the iron heart breaking up; the hour has come; the barnburner; Biddy's tongue cuts deep; "amin;" the scaffold and its victim; "where did you get the light o' that pipe?" the missing flint and steel; retribution; the judgment to come; "let not the gold come again between him and his child;" the one bright spot.

## THE FAIR GROUNDS.

### Meeting of the Louisville and Jefferson County Association—The Grounds to be Improved and Beautified—A Good Movement.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Jefferson County Association was held at Walker's Exchange yesterday afternoon for the purpose of considering the best means of advancing the interests of the association. The amendments to the charter granted by the last Legislature will give the association a wider field of labor, and the public-spirited directors propose to avail themselves of the new privileges to advance the interests of the farmers, manufacturers, and mechanics of Kentucky. At the last meeting of the directors, it was resolved that the premium list for the next fair should not be less than ten thousand dollars, and it is the intention of the directors to offer in the future such premiums as will attract competitors not only from all portions of our own State, but from other States.

The grounds owned by the association embrace forty-four and a half acres, beautifully situated three miles from the city, and easily accessible by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington railroad and two good turnpikes. These grounds have heretofore been suffered to remain idle, except during the Fair week, and occasionally on the Fourth of July. Louisville, to her shame be it said, has no public park; no shady retreat where the citizens can escape the heat, dust and turmoil of the city. This deficiency it is proposed to supply in part by transforming the Fair Grounds into a park, by planting forest trees, evergreens, shrubs and flowers, laying off walks and promenades, erecting arbors and fountains, and otherwise ornamenting and beautifying the grounds, rendering them a delightful place of resort during the summer season. These improvements are in no wise designed to interfere with the object for which the grounds were originally intended, viz: the holding of fairs, but will of themselves lend additional attractions to the fairs.

The subject was fully discussed, and it was resolved to advertise at once for proposals, plans and estimates for the work. The gentlemen who have the matter in charge are energetic and enterprising, and, if their efforts are seconded, as they should be, by our citizens, Louisville will soon be able to boast of at least one park.

A meeting of the stock holders will be held at Walker's Exchange, next Saturday, to consider this and other matters of vast importance, and a full attendance is desired.

## THE MALE HIGH SCHOOL.

### A List of the Honors Awarded for the Past Five Weeks.

At the close of the last week, at the Male High School, the following students were announced as having obtained the honors of their respective classes for the period of five weeks ending Thursday:

Belles Letters—Senior Class, H. Platt and John W. Lee; Junior Class, H. Stewart; Sophomore Class, C. D. Brent and J. T. Rubel; Freshman Class, F. Hartwell and W. Thum; Fifth Class, J. Haldeman.

Ancient Languages—Senior Class, Latin, H. Platt; Greek, H. Platt; Junior Class, Latin, J. G. Venable; Greek, J. G. Venable; Sophomore Class, Latin, J. T. Rubel and H. Stem; Greek, J. T. Rubel; Freshman Class, Latin, J. Dinkelspiel and W. Thum; Greek, W. Thum and J. Dinkelspiel; Fifth Class, Latin, E. Kline, A. Jackson, P. Hinsen and C. Meddis.

Pure Mathematics—Junior Class, E. C. Howe; Sophomore Class, J. T. Rubel; Freshman Class, C. Davies, P. Alexander, and W. Silven; Fifth Class, A. Jackson, E. Kline, and S. Applegate.

Applied Mathematics—Senior Class, C. Parker and H. Platt; Junior Class, E. R. Crutcher and A. Garrison; Sophomore Class, J. T. Rubel; Freshman Class, A. Latimer, S. B. Rankin, and R. Skene.

Chemistry and Technology—Senior Class, J. W. Lee; Junior Class, E. R. Crutcher; Sophomore Class, J. T. Rubel; Freshman Class, F. Hartwell; Fifth Class, E. Woolfolk.

Modern Languages—German—Senior Class, H. Platt and D. Heyman; Junior Class, A. Garrison; Sophomore Class, J. T. Rubel and E. Godshaw; Freshman Class, W. Thum, C. Davies, and J. Hagin; Fifth Class, P. Hinsen and E. Kline. French—Senior Class, A. Braunin; Fifth Class, P. Hinsen and E. Kline.


# S. Barker & Co

# Dry Goods

## Special Sale of Auction Lots.

COMMENCING ON MONDAY MORNING, THE 28th MARCH.

1,000 yards Grenadines at 6 1-4 cts, *Less than half of Gold value.*

10,000 yards Lenos, Lisle Poplins, Marl Serges, Plaid Mohairs, *Commencing at 16 2-3 cts., one-half the usual price.*

2,000 yards New Check Japanese Poplins *At $1, price elsewhere $1 25 to $1 50.*

2,000 yards Japanese Silks, *New designs, 25 per cent. less than elsewhere*

## Special Sale Black Silks.

Black Gro Grain Silks, 24-inch, at $1 per yard.

Super Black Gro Grain Silks at $1 75 to $2, *Price elsewhere $2 25 to $2 50.*

Extra heavy Black Gro Grain Silks at $2 50 to $3, *Price elsewhere $3 50 to $4.*

Extra Rich Fancy Silks *To be sold at astonishingly low prices*

25 lots Super Black Alpacas, real Mohair, *Commencing as low as 25 cts per yard.*

Super 8-4 Black Iron-frame Grenadines at $2 50, *A great bargain.*

## WHITE GOODS AND LACE DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL SALE OF

Striped and Check Nainsooks at 25 cts per yard.

Super plain Nainsooks & Victoria Lawns 20c & upward.

2,000 yards White Marseilles and Piques *Commencing at 20 cts per yard.*

### 1,000 DOZEN'S

Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, special lots.

Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at 12 1-2 cts.

Ladies' Tape-border Handkerchiefs at 6 1-4 cts.

Gents' Corded-bordered Handkerchiefs at 15 cts.

*An immense stock of every grade to be sold at correspondingly low prices*

## SPECIAL LOTS OF HOSIERY.

1,000 pairs Ladies' Cotton Hose at 12 1-2 cts.

Ladies' Balbriggan and English Hose very cheap.

# S. BARKER & CO.,

109 AND 111 FOURTH STREET.

# Dry Goods

# New York Store!

Lonsdale 4-4 Bleached Cottons, 16 2-3c, *At retail only.*

300 Pieces Super Madder Prints, at 6 1-4c, *Usual price 10 cts*

1,000 Pieces new style Prints of Superior Quality, *Commencing at 9 cts*

300 Pieces Glasgow and American Ginghams, *From 15 cts and upward*

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

## MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

25 Pieces Super Tweeds, *At 50 cts per yard*

50 Pieces Super Linen Ducks, *At 25 cts, usual price 40 cts*

100 Pieces best American Cassimeres, *For men's and boys' suits*

SPECIALTIES IN OUR

## HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT!

11-4 White Spreads, at $1 50.

10-4 Linen Sheeting, at 85c.

200 Dozen Super Huck Towels, *From 12 1-2 cts and upward.*

100 Dozen Doilies, all Linen, at $1 per doz.

Our Stock of Table Linens, both White and Brown, *At special bargains.*

300 Pieces Thompson's and Spotten's Linens, *From 30 cts up.*

## OUR ENTIRE STOCK

Will be marked in accordance with the above Quotations.

## MARK THE PRICES!

# Lace Mantle & Shawl

# OPENING!

We Shall Open on Monday Morning a Large Line of

New Striped Shawls,
Rich Cashmere Shawls, for Spring.

ALSO

## A FULL LINE OF LACE MANTLES,

Of New and Beautiful Designs.

# S. BARKER & CO.,

109 AND 111 FOURTH STREET.


## CITY FEATURES.

### Holyoke Academy.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

While so many complaints are made in regard to the superficial education of our girls, it is encouraging to find here and there a school in which the teachers are patiently working to the end that their pupils may acquire a thorough mental training. Such a one is Holyoke academy, northwest corner of Broadway and Third—recently chartered by the Legislature—under the charge of Miss Bettison, Professor Robinson and Mrs. Robinson. This establishment is only in the second year of its existence, but bids fair to rank among our most flourishing private schools. The name will recall to mind the faithful teacher who so earnestly labored to raise the standard and improve the system of education in our city, and whose untimely death was so sadly mourned. Miss Bettison has long been known as one of our most efficient teachers. Mrs. Robinson was formerly a successful worker in the High School. Both these ladies enjoyed, as pupils and teachers, the privilege of Professor Holyoke's instruction and friendly interest. Thoroughly imbued with his progressive ideas, they adopt in their school the method approved by him, and will endeavor to render Holyoke Academy worthy of his name. Professor Robinson, a gentleman of ripe scholarship, fine literary attainments, and large experience in teaching, possesses the esteem and confidence of pupils and parents. Accuracy in all studies is insisted upon. Grammar and mathematics are as thoroughly taught as in the public schools, while the course of study is more comprehensive. Particular attention is paid to rhetoric and the essays of some of the young ladies would be very creditable to mature minds. It is the aim of the teachers in this academy so to train their pupils that they shall become cultivated, earnest and high-principled, as well as accomplished women. A VISITOR.

### New Firm.

Capt. V. F. Harris, Superintendent of the Transfer Company, and Messrs. C. M. Talimadge and J. A. Given, have entered into a copartnership for the purpose of conducting the business of wholesale and retail dealers in lake ice, and have opened an office at No. 162 Third street, between Green and Walnut. The gentlemen comprising the firm are reliable and energetic business men, and are well and favorably known to our citizens. They have made such arrangements as will enable them at all times to supply the best and purest lake ice in any quantity.

### The Greatest Failure of the Age.

The largest hat dealer in the world has failed, but Charles Kety never fails to furnish the perfect Broadway silk hat for $4 50, equal to any sold in this city for $6 and $8. Call and see. No. 98 Third street, next door to Winter's clothing store, up stairs.

### Original Fifty Cent Store, 99½ Fifth Street.

At this establishment you can get 5 linen towels, 3 linen napkins, 1 six-bladed knife, 1 white shirt, 1 balmoral skirt, 1 breakfast caster, 8 yards linen crash, 1 pair bohemian vases, 5 quires note paper, 5 packages envelopes. Any of the above for fifty cents. Five thousand other useful articles at the same price, and remember this is the oldest and most liberally-conducted house of the kind in the United States.

### To-morrow Night

Golladay's drawing takes place at Bowling Green, Ky. The sale of tickets will close at 8 p. m. Monday. Tickets $1, or six for $5, at W. Scott Glore's book store, corner Third and Jefferson. Capital prize $1,000.

### Percal Shirts.

Those fancy Percal Shirts just received by Green & Green are the prettiest goods shown in this market, for $3; two collars with each shirt, at old stand, 130 Main street.

☞ Mrs. A. E. Porter's grand opening of French Bonnets and Hats will take place on Tuesday, April 5th. Her large and magnificent selection this season far excels any other heretofore. An invitation is extended to her friends and the public in general. Very respectfully yours, Mrs. A. E. Porter, Temple of Fashion, No. 118 Fourth street.

### Croquet!

at manufacturers' prices, at Sues' Varieties.

☞ The "Russian Brace," with new patent buckle, at N. Sid. Platt's, corner Fourth and Main, opposite National Hotel.

☞ Mr. Cooper, the artist, has returned from the South, and is at his old studio at Hogan's, 128 Main street.

☞ Get Webster to make your photographs, porcelains, ferreotypes, &c., when you want good work. 85 Fourth street.

### Southern Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city buying their spring stocks to the advertisement of Dr. Winterswith's very valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever they have been sold, generally superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No patent medicines have ever before achieved so great a success in the same space of time. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

☞ If you want the best and cheapest article, go to the largest dealer, at D. O'Hare's headquarters, 142 Main street. The immense sale of trunks of his own manufacture enables him to undersell all competitors.

☞ N. Sid. Platt makes shirt-making his specialty. He is a practical man, and has a large force of experienced hands.

☞ Read the list of delinquent tax-payers published by Phil. Rammers, agent of the Commonwealth.

☞ Broadway and Fifth Avenue styles of silk hats. The lightest weight and most elegant silk hats ever shown in this market. Price corresponding with gold—$7. At the old stand, 130 Main. Green & Green.

☞ N. Sid. Platt's New York Mills shirts only cost $18 for a half dozen.

### Baby Buggies!

at manufacturers' prices, at Sues' Varieties.

### The Trade Palace.

Mr. Neal, of the Trade Palace, has eclipsed all competitors in his line, and has as fine and complete a stock of gentlemen's furnishing goods as can be found outside of New York or Paris. A review of his large and beautiful assortment will please the most fastidious. Besides an endless variety of elegant ties, underwear, etc., he keeps fine shirts, of which he makes a specialty, and guarantees incomparable in price and quality. Don't fail to examine his goods.

☞ Fine embroidered shirt fronts, at N. Sid. Platt's, 64 Fourth street.

☞ For a nice suit of spring clothes leave your measure at J. Winter's, corner of Third and Market.

☞ The Russia zinc Saratoga trunk for ladies is certainly one of the greatest improvements of the age. No amount of exposure to the weather injures them or their contents. Thieves cannot cut them open, and even a Louisville hack-driver cannot break them—142 Main street.

☞ Morris, Southwick & Co. sell at auction Tuesday morning next, at their Real Estate Exchange, that well-known hotel the Shelby House, corner of Main and Shelby streets; 100 feet of handsome ground on Third street; also a desirable country seat near Ormsby Station. See auction column for further particulars.

☞ The celebrated Russia zinc trunk, that bids defiance to railroad travel, is the greatest invention of the age; manufactured and sold by D. O'Hare, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ The largest variety of cloths, cassimeres, and vestings in the city is to be found at J. Winter's, corner Third and Market.

☞ One of the curiosities of our city that all strangers should visit is D. O'Hare's great Trunk Manufactory and Emporium, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. Go and see it, by all means, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞ J. Winter makes clothing to order at the present low gold rate. Give him a call.

☞ Don't throw away your old trunks, but send them to D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory and have them made as good as new. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

## THE COURTS.

### LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, March 27, 1870.

The following cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct were disposed of: John Lee, Eliza Brennan and Ed. Sales, fined $3, and held in $100 for one month; John Cochran and Morris Tuttle, fined $3; Margaret Hogan, discharged.

Tony Benjamin, peace warrant by John Busey; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Francis Straws, stealing a gold watch and chain from F. H. Bailey; continued till Wednesday.

### UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

Anderson Boyer vs. Chas. Warner, dismissed.

Jake Willis vs. Samuel Bennett, non suit and judgment for defendant's cost.

Elizabeth Donahoe vs. Geo. Barber, et al., remanded for trial to the Montgomery Circuit Court.

W. T. Pierce's assignee vs. Daniel Cheatham, et al.; verdict for defendant, judgment for costs.

Firman Preston vs. Philip Ketterer, et al. The defendants were called and made default. A jury was sworn and returned a verdict for the plaintiff of $82 damages, and judgment was entered accordingly.

United States vs. 11 packages of distilled spirits, Jackson, Loving & Co., claimants. Judgment for claimants, and the bond executed by the claimant for the value of the spirits was ordered to be canceled.

Geo. Wright vs. Geo. D. Blakey; consent judgment for $300 and $20 for costs, in favor of plaintiff.

Richard Miller vs. Benj. Rainy et al.; non-suit and judgment for defendant's costs.

Remus Payne vs. W. A. Johnson & Co.; pleas filed.

Delia A. Webster vs. S. D. McIntire et al.; continued till the May term at the defendants' costs; the plaintiff was required to give counter security for costs within twenty days, otherwise the case is to be dismissed.

James Gore's administrator vs. Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company. This is an action brought by the administrator of Gore for the recovery of $5,000, the amount of insurance on the life of deceased. A jury trial was waived by the parties and the law and facts submitted to the court.


## AMUSEMENTS.

HEMMINGS, COOPER & WHITBY'S GREAT ALLIED EXHIBITION!

A QUADRUPLE CONFEDERATION OF Circuses, Menagerie, and Trained Animals, CONSISTING OF

I. HEMMINGS' PHILADELPHIA CIRCUS. A matchless combination of the best performers in America.

II. WHITBY'S ENGLISH CIRCUS, A select coterie of the most celebrated performers in the Old World.

III. COOPER'S COLOSSAL MENAGERIE, Containing living specimens of all the great wonders of Animated Nature.

IV. THE GREAT FELIX M'DONALD, With his den of Performing Lions.

V. WAMBOLD'S COMIC TROUPE Of Dogs & Monkeys, Marvels of sagacity, skill and culture.

WILL EXHIBIT IN LOUISVILLE Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, April 4, 5, 6, and 7, On the lot corner of East and Walnut sts.; Friday and Saturday, April 8 and 9, On Main st., bet. Seventeenth and Eighteenth sts.

Admission 50 cts. Children under ten 25 cts. Doors open at 1½ and 7½ P. M. Performances to commence half an hour later. mh27 eod7

## Louisville Opera House.

Re-engagement for 6 nights of those eminent artists ROSE AND HARRY WATKINS.

MONDAY EVENING, March 28, 1870, the entirely new and original Irish drama of

### Set in Gold, or The One Bright Spot

Fardorougha, - HARRY WATKINS.
Biddy McNulta, - ROSE WATKINS.

Supported by a powerful cast of characters.

☞ New scenery. Secure your seats.

## Weisiger Hall.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, 1870.

### PROFESSOR WILSON'S FREE ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

AND

### W. P. ROBINSON,

THE CONSULTING PHYSICIAN,

From his Rochester (New York) Infirmary,

At the Galt House for six days only, commencing Tuesday, March 29, 1870.

All Chronic Diseases Located and Symptoms Described without asking a question.

*No Cure No Pay. Consultation Free.*

mh27 d6

## Weisiger Hall.

*For One Night Only!!*

TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1870, the American Athlete,

### JOHN C. HEENAN,

And the Celebrated English Champion,

### JAMES MACE,

Will appear in a grand Assault at Arms in the famous crib scene in Pierce Egan's great comedy of

### TOM AND JERRY.

supported by a full dramatic company. The performance will commence with the beautiful comedy of

### Perfection,

After which Messrs. Heenan and Mace. To conclude with the laughable farce of

### THE SECRET.

☞ Admission to all parts of the house $1 00. mh27 d3

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—STORE—The store occupied as a book store, corner Second and Jefferson. Possession given within 10 days. For particulars call at D. OSKENS, corner Second and Jefferson sts. mh26 d3*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A splendid residence on the west side of Third street, between Chestnut and Broadway, and first house south of W. S. Hamilton's residence. Gas, water, bath-room, range, &c.; everything complete and in fine order. Apply at 234 West Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. W. HEFFERNAN. mh24 dtf

FOR RENT—A COTTAGE—Brick—4 rooms and servants' room, cellar cisterns—fine well of water, with stable, and 10 acres of ground—near Oakland—for 2 or 3 years, at low rent. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO. mh23 d6

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A desirable two-story brick house of 8 rooms, in good order, with gas, cistern, cellar, and stable, situated on the north side of Broadway, between Jackson and Hancock. Apply to KAHN & WOLF, 270 West Main st., or to BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market st. mh18 dtf

FOR RENT—DWELLING-HOUSE—In perfect repair—10 rooms—water and gas—on Sixth street, near Broadway. Inquire of J. C. ELROD, at his Photograph Gallery, 38 Main, below Second street. mh18 dtf

FOR RENT—A portion of or desk room in a furnished office located in the best portion of Main street. Address "Desk," this office. mh15 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick, with basement and attic, containing 12 rooms, in good order, on corner of First and Walnut sts. Apply to GREENS & CO., 91 West Main st. ja11 dtf

## BOARDING.

BOARDING—Gentlemen desiring good board can be accommodated at No. 80 Green street, corner of Third, by the day or week. de1 d&wtf

BOARDING—Mrs. S. F. S. TUCK can accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with a furnished room; also a few more day boarders. Northeast corner Jefferson and Seventh streets. mh25 d6*

BOARDING—A few boarders can be accommodated at No. 21 East street. Terms $5 per week. mh25 d6*

BOARDING—A gentleman and lady can be accommodated with a furnished front room, also two or three gentlemen with board, at 161 Seventh street. mh11 dtf

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Masonic Temple

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, & Saturday, March 30 and 31, and April 1st and 2d.

Osborne's great

### Pictorial Tableaux

OF THE HOLY BIBLE.

The Great Moral Exhibition of the Age, Costing over $35,000.

59 magnificent paintings, new and original, by the first artists of America, each 9 feet high by 16 feet long, grandly illustrating Scripture History by life-size figures, beautiful landscapes, and splendid architectural views. Exhibited in New York city over 100 nights to 100,000 people. Grand matinee Thursday and Saturday at 3 o'clock. Explanatory lecture at each exhibition by Mr. S. C. Osborne. Lecture in German on Friday evening. Admission, 50c; children 25c. Matinee, 25c; children 15c. mh27 d4Su,We,Th&Fr

### ROLLER SKATING

AT THE RINK!

TUESDAY and Saturday nights from 7 to 10; Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoons from 2 to 6; and Saturday morning from 9 to 12. ja4 dtf

## PUBLIC SALES.

### Sheriff's Sale.

Hackett & Dore and Gheens & Co., plaintiffs, against Andrew Finnegan, &c., defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Executions Nos. 3,722, 3,738.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson co., Ky., ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870, a lot of ground on the northwest corner of Twenty-sixth and High streets, having a front of 32¼ feet and a depth of 131 feet. Terms cash. This clear. Levied upon as the property of A. Finnegan, to satisfy executions Nos. 3,722, 3,738, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of Hackett & Dore and Gheens & Co., against A. Finnegan. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock A. M. FRED. ROPKE, D. S., for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C. Louisville, March 26, 1870. mh28

### Sheriff's Sale.

Geo. F. & C. T. Wood, plaintiffs, against L. Baker, defendant—Jefferson Common Pleas Court. Execution No. 3,281.

I WILL expose to public sale, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, Jefferson county, Ky., ON MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1870, 30x126 feet south side Portland avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, with the improvements, on a credit of three months, with bond and security. For description of lot see deed book 128, page 60. Levied upon as the property of L. Baker, to satisfy Execution No. 3,281, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Jefferson Common Pleas Court, in the name of Geo. F. & C. T. Wood, against L. Baker. Sale to take place between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock. THOS. SHANKS, D. S., for J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C. Louisville, Ky., March 18, 1870. mh19

### In Bankruptcy—Assignee's Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 2d day of April, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., I will sell, on the premises, the large three-story brick store-house on Shelby street, between Green and Jefferson streets, formerly occupied by Heinsohn, Ulrich & Co. as a tobacco factory, with the lot on which it stands, being 38 by 100 feet; also a vacant lot adjoining, of the same dimensions, free from dower; also one large burglar-proof safe, several desks, stoves, and other personal property; one large steam engine, boilers, and machinery, and one tobacco screw. Personal property for cash. Real Estate—one-third cash, balance in equal payments of six and twelve months, with approved personal security on interest, secured with a lien retained. C. SCOTT STEMBEL, Assignee of Geo. F. Heinsohn. WARFIELD & WEST, Auctioneers. mh13 dts



☞ Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

## WANTED.

WANTED—30 MILLINERS—For making pattern bonnets and trimming hats for the [illegible] wholesale trade. BAIRD BROS., Sixth and Main. mh11 d3

WANTED—SITUATION—A florist and vegetable gardener wishes to get a situation. On account of his age he doesn't look for a high pay but kind treatment. Information will be given at Duall's Tavern, on Market street, between [illegible] and Preston. mh11 d3*

WANTED—SITUATION—To give lessons on the piano, do or teach embroidery, and do plain sewing or any kind of fancy work, enough to pay for board in a pleasant family where a pleasant home can be furnished. Best references given and required. Address P. B., Courier-Journal office.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young man who speaks and writes the German language fluently, as salesman or book-keeper, or any other occupation, in a mercantile house, where he can make himself useful. Can influence trade. Address S. JONES, this office.

WANTED—PATTERNS—To call the attention of ladies to the large assortment of trimmed and other Patterns at Mrs. M. Work's, 201 West Market street, between Seventh and Eighth. Dress-making, every style, done in the best manner.

WANTED—GIRL—A Girl to sew on Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. None need apply except they have worked in a dress-making establishment. MAD. BUCKLEY, 161 Fourth st.

WANTED—TO RENT—Without board, an unfurnished room, or suit of rooms, pleasantly and centrally located, by a single gentleman. Address Z., P. O. drawer 315. mh27 d3*

WANTED—A GIRL—To cook, wash and iron. 161 Fourth street, between Green and Walnut. MADAM BUCKLEY.

WANTED—BOARD—By a gentleman, sister and one child, in a private family having no other boarders. Family without children preferred. References exchanged. Call at Florence Sewing Machine rooms, 119 Fourth st., opposite New York Store. mh26 Tu&Su

WANTED—R. R. TAX RECEIPTS—for the years 1861-2. Whereas all railroad tax receipts up to 1864 became worthless on the 15th day of March, 1870, by an act passed by the Legislature, persons having any on hand of 1861-2 will do well to call at my office, No. 128 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. JULIUS MENDEL. mh27 d3*

WANTED—An energetic young man may have a half interest in an established highly honorable business in this city, paying upwards of $[illegible] a year, and of constant extension. Cash capital required $250. State full particulars and address in first communication. One of first-class association [illegible] Address C. S. W., Courier-Journal office. mh26 d3*

WANTED—TO SELL—15 gold watches, open face, suitable either for ladies or gentlemen, some 18k fine. Price from $15 to $[illegible] each, cost $[illegible] to $60 each. C. HAGAN, 114 Third street.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS—Where there are no other rented rooms, or part of a furnished house. References exchanged. Address C. P., this office. mh26 d3*

WANTED—A COMPETENT MECHANIC—To run wood-working machinery. Apply at No. 60 Second st., bet. Main and Market. mh26 d3*

WANTED—BOARDING—By a young lady teacher, boarding in a private family where no boarders are taken. Best of references exchanged. A. M., Courier-Journal office. mh25 d3*

WANTED—IT KNOWN—That Madam ODAIR, clairvoyant, will tell future events, give name, age and character of any one, and delineate character from likenesses, at No. 203 East Main street, up stairs. mh24 d4*

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL—To do the work of a small family. Apply at No. 196 East Chestnut street. mh26 d3*

WANTED—10 or 12 experienced Tunnel Managers and 300 Miners and Laborers, at the Great Bend Tunnel on Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Greenbrier co., West Virginia. Apply on Shelby Railroad, Shelbyville, Ky., up to 1st of April, after that, at the Tunnel. W. R. JOHNSON, Jr., Contractor. mh26 d3*

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? To get a good girl at once, go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts. All respectable females invited to call and obtain situations free of charge. References indispensable. MILLER & CO., agents. mh11 dtf

WANTED—DWELLING—I wish to exchange unimproved business property, centrally located, for a medium-sized dwelling house. Address L., Postoffice Drawer No. 96. mh15 d1m

## WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, desirous of securing city and special agents for the State of Kentucky, Middle and East Tennessee, and special resident agents for each county in the above territory, are offering liberal terms to energetic and responsible men. The company, having a large list of policy-holders in every important town in the States, makes it the most desirable company for agents to work. Reference required. Address S. K. FOOTE, State Agent, Louisville, Ky. mh26 dtf

$25 A DAY MADE AT HOME! 40 entirely new articles for agents. Samples sent free. Address H. B. SHAW, Alfred, Me. mh17 d&w6m

WANTED—AGENTS—The DeSoto Mutual Life Insurance Company wishes to engage three experienced insurance men on a guaranteed salary. One for the city and two for the State at large. Call promptly at the Louisville office, corner Fourth and Main. fe23 dtf W. H. PITTMAN, Sec'y.

$2000 A YEAR AND EXPENSES to Agents to sell the celebrated Wilson Sewing Machine. The best machines in the world. Stitch alike on both sides. One machine without money. For further particulars address the WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO., Cleveland, Ohio. n27 d1y

## FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE—Situated on the south side of Chestnut, between Second and Third streets, containing 14 rooms, beautifully finished, with all modern improvements. The lot is 55 feet front, 180 deep to an alley. On the rear of the lot is one of the finest stables in Louisville. The grounds are the most handsome in the city. If desired the house and 40 feet will be sold. A great bargain is offered in this property. PEARSON & MEDDIS, 151 West Main st. mh27 dtf

FOR SALE—FURNITURE—The furniture and good will of a centrally located boarding-house, doing a splendid business. To any person about commencing such a business, this is an invaluable opportunity, as it will be sold at about half its cost. Address R., office of this paper. Reason of sale, ill health.

FOR SALE—PICKLES AND BUTTER—Several bbls and a few doz jars nice Cucumber Pickles and a nice lot of Fresh Butter, just received and for sale by REED & SPINX, 33 Fourth st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A desirable 2-story brick residence, No. 190, west side of First street, between Green and Walnut, 8 rooms, gas and water. Terms easy. J. T. WHITE, office 292 Jefferson street, between Center and Sixth. mh17 deodtf

FOR SALE—ROCKAWAY & HARNESS—A two-seated rockaway and 1 set of single harness. To be sold cheaply. Apply at Jenkins' stables, corner of Fifth and Green streets. mh27 d3*

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—With 50x180 feet ground, on the east side Third street, north of Taylor Barracks; gas and water throughout the house. Also, one vacant corner lot adjoining south of the above, 56x180, and one vacant lot adjoining north of the above, 108x180, all to a 20-foot alley. For particulars and terms, inquire of DORA SCHULZ, No. 103 Fourth street. mh7 SuW&Fim

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—Three two-story brick dwellings, each containing (6) six rooms, cellar and attic, gas and water. Two situated on First street, between Green and Walnut, Nos. 167 and 169. The other, a new modern-built house, situated on the north side of Green between First and Brook. Apply to Thomas S. Rudd, 200 West Jefferson. n25 SuH

FOR SALE—HOUSE & LOTS—Cheap, a very fine house of 9 rooms, on First street, centrally located; also 9 lots on upper Main street, for which I will take other property in part payment. Address 364 First street. mh17 Th,Su&Tu4f

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE—Of 3 rooms, new—lot 30 by 130—very low for cash, only $935, on St. Xavier street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, a few steps from the Bank-street railroad. Inquire of Dr. YATES, 103 Second street. mh26 d3*

FOR SALE—BUGGY—A nice top buggy, lately painted and varnished, with one set of harness, can be had very cheap at M. [illegible] grocery store, Main st., bet. Clay and Shelby. mh26 d3*

FOR SALE—GROCERY, &c.—A first-rate grocery stand, stock, and fixtures for sale at a bargain. For information, address E. H., Courier-Journal office. PERRY LEMON. mh25 d3*

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS—
31x200 ft w. s. Third, bet. York and Breckinridge.
[illegible] ft e. s. Fourth, " " "
[illegible] ft e. s. Fifth, " " "
110x200 ft w. s. Sixth, " " "
138x200 ft w. s. Seventh, " " "
Terms liberal. Apply to W. H. DULANEY, No. 35 Sixth street. mh26 d3*

FOR SALE—DRUG STORES—As one of the partners is engaged in some other business, we will sell one or both of our stores—one on the southwest corner of First and Market, and the other on Main, between Cabell and Webster. Inquire at SCHMITT & KRIM'S, S. W. corner First and Market sts. mh26 d3*

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE & HARNESS—A good second-hand 3-horse open carriage with harness, suitable for private or public use, will be sold cheap. Inquire of J. ENDERS & CO., carriage-builders, No. 83 West Jefferson street, between Second and Third. mh25 d3

FOR SALE—CARRIAGE AND HORSES—Will be sold separately or together. Apply at the southwest corner of Fourth and Broadway. mh23 d3

FOR SALE—LOTS—In size to suit purchasers, on Broadway, Magazine, Chestnut and Madison streets, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, by GRAVES & SON. fe5 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—On the northwest corner of Main and Third streets, now occupied by J. S. Lithgow & Co. MERIWETHER, ISAACS & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 119 West Jefferson st. fe4 dtf

## FOR SALE—COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A FARM—Of 164 acres, 12 miles south of Louisville, and 1½ miles east of the Preston-street pike; comfortable improvements, good orchard, and well watered. Will be sold on very easy terms. Will take city property in part payment. BUCKEL & SHAFFER, 266 West Market street. mh27 d6

FOR LEASE OR SALE—ROCK SPRING WATER-CURE—This establishment is located in Pewee Valley, Oldham county, Ky., within 14 miles of the city of Louisville, and ½ miles from the Lou., Cin. and Lex. R. R., and is now offered for lease or for sale on account of the recent death of the proprietor, Dr. E. Caspari. The location of this place is one of the most romantic and picturesque in the South west, and has every feature that is requisite to the beauty, pleasantness, and fitness for a hydropathic establishment. It was opened first some two years ago by Dr. Caspari, and although the facilities were then small, met with remarkable success and encouragement. Recently a large and commodious building has been erected, which will be completed by the 1st of May next, and which can, in addition to former buildings, easily accommodate from 60 to 75 persons. Some 60 to 75 acres of land, containing a beautiful forest, a fine orchard, &c., also a large orchard, and garden, springs of pure water, a beautiful douche for the summer season, also a large orchard, garden and small vineyard will be included with the lease or sale of the institution. An energetic and experienced hydropathic physician, with a little capital, can make a fortune here in a few years. As the opening season is close at hand, immediate application should be made by addressing CASPARI & PFINGST, Pewee Valley P. O., L., C., & L. R. R., Ky. mh25 eodtf

FOR SALE—HOTEL—I offer for sale my Hotel, situated in the town of Simpsonville, on the Louisville and Shelbyville turnpike. Said hotel is in good repair and doing good business. There are about twelve acres of ground attached to the hotel and property, good orchard, and well watered. Good stable and all other necessary out-buildings. For further particulars apply to M. A. BELL, on the premises. mh25 eodtf

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—Cheap and on easy terms—A cottage house of three rooms and kitchen, in good order, with 5 acres of land (more land if desired), embracing lawn, garden, forest, fruit trees, excellent water, &c., in a pleasant neighborhood at Beard's Station, on the L., Cin. and L. Railroad, 18 miles from the city. Price $2,000, one-third cash, balance in one and two years. Apply to SAM'L HYMAN, on adjoining premises. ja15 W&Sutf

FOR SALE—COUNTRY HOME—I will sell or exchange for a suitable house in the city my country home, three miles from the city limits on the Frankfort Railroad, containing eight acres rich land, finely improved. Call and see it. Possession given immediately. Price, $8,000 cash. WM. CRAWFORD. mh5 d7*

## LOST.

LOST—BUNDLE—Friday evening about 7 o'clock, a Bundle of Linen, containing band and sleeves, on Fourth, Walnut or Sixth, to Market and Tenth. A suitable reward if returned to 176 Fourth st.

LOST—CAPE—Between Seventh and Eighth, on Market, a fur cape. Finder will please leave it at St. George Hotel, Eighth and Main.

LOST—DOG—A small black-and-tan terrier. Answers to the name of "Fitz." The finder will be rewarded by leaving her at No. 34 East Gray street. mh26 d3*